

THE LITERARY WORLD.

A Journal of American and Foreign Literature, Science, and Art.

WHOLE No. 59.
VOL. III. No. 7.

C. F. HOFFMAN, Editor.

NEW YORK, MARCH 18, 1848.

THREE DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

OFFICE 157 BROADWAY.

OSGOOD & CO. PUBLISHERS.

The Office of "The Literary World" having been removed to No. 157 Broadway, all parties making Communications will henceforth please direct as above.

Arrangements have been made with the following persons for receiving subscriptions to the Literary World, and for the sale of single numbers.

T. J. CROWEN, corner of Broadway and Bleecker Sts.
H. KERNOT, 633 Broadway.
MARENNE & LOCKWOOD, cor. Broadway & Grand Sts.
All Booksellers are requested to receive Subscriptions.

Reviews.

Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal of England. By John Lord Campbell. Second Series. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.

THESE two most readable octavos refer to the period of English history from the Revolution of 1688 till the death of Lord Thurlow in 1806. They open with the biography of Lord Commissioner Maynard; that tough old Presbyterian lawyer, who flourished through the Commonwealth and the Protectorate, and, well stricken in years when Charles II. came to the crown, outlived the dethronement of James II., and gave to William of Orange the welcome notice in the second of the following paragraphs:—

LORD COMMISSIONER MAYNARD.

"From the mouth of this same dull black-letter lawyer came two of the most felicitous sayings in the English language,—envied by Congreve and Sheridan. Jeffreys having once rudely taunted him with having grown so old as to forget his law. 'True, Sir George,' replied he; 'I have forgotten more law than you ever learned.'

"When the Prince of Orange first took up his quarters at Whitehall, on James's flight, different public bodies presented addresses to him, and Maynard came at the head of the men of the gown. The Prince took notice of his great age, and observed that he must have outlived all the lawyers of his time. 'If your Highness,' answered he, 'had not come over to our aid, I should have outlived the law itself.'

The exact contemporary of Maynard, to whom he was introduced by William, was the Duke of Schomberg, killed a few months after at the battle of the Boyne in his eighty-third year—who a short time before he set off for Ireland, being asked whether he did not mean to give himself the repose to which his years entitled him, replied, 'a good general makes his retreat as late as he can.' By his subsequent conduct, as well as courage, he added greatly to the glory of the octogenarians."

The Life of Lord Somers in this second volume is a most interesting piece of biography, from the various and opposing testimony that is adduced as to the qualities of that accomplished statesman, whose personal character was immaculate, according to his near friend Addison, and of whom Horace Walpole speaks as "one of those divine men who like a chapel in a palace remains unprofaned while all the rest is tyranny, corruption, and folly."

There is a literary interest in the following notice of the declining years of Lord Harcourt.

"Both while he was in office, and after his fall, he lived on terms of the greatest intimacy, not only with Pope, but with Gay, Prior, Parnell, Arbuthnot, the Phillips's, and most of the other wits of the time. Addison he occasionally met,—when there was perfect courtesy, but on account of politics no cordiality between them. Pope and Gay he treated as brothers. The old family mansion at Stanton-Harcourt had been untenanted since the death of Sir Philip in 1668, but a few rooms continued furnished. Of three of those, each thirteen feet square, one above the other in an antique turret, Pope, that he might be sequestered from the world, took possession in the summer of 1718, and here he devoted himself to the translation of the Iliad. The uppermost retains the name of 'Pope's Study,' he having with his own hand traced upon a pane of red stained glass, in one of the casements still preserved, the following inscription:—

"In the year 1718,
Alexander Pope
finished here
the fifth volume of Homer."

Lord Harcourt himself then lived at Cockthorpe, a place in Buckinghamshire, at no great distance,—having Gay for his inmate—and they were allowed occasionally to intrude upon the inspired translator—being his only visitors.

"It was during one of these visits that they witnessed the melancholy end of John Hewet and Sarah Drewe, two rustic lovers, of which we have the following account from the pen of Gay, within a few days after:—'They had passed through the various labors of the year together with the greatest satisfaction: if she milked, 'twas his morning and evening care to bring the cows to her hand. It was but last fair that he bought her a present of green silk for her straw hat, and the posy on her silver ring was of his choosing. Their love was the talk of the whole neighborhood; for scandal never affirmed that they had any other views than the lawful possession of each other in marriage. It was that very morning that they had obtained the consent of her parents, and it was but till the next week that they were to wait to be happy. Perhaps in the intervals of their work they were now talking of their wedding-clothes, and John was suiting several sorts of poppies and field-flowers to her complexion, to choose her a hat for the wedding-day. While they were thus busied (it was on the last of July, between two and three in the afternoon), the clouds grew black, and such a storm of lightning and thunder ensued, that all the laborers made the best of their way to what shelter the trees and hedges afforded. Sarah was frightened, and fell down in a swoon on a heap of barley. John, who never separated from her, sat down by her side, having raked together two or three heaps, the better to secure her from the storm. Immediately there was heard so loud a crack, as if heaven had split asunder. Every one was now solicitous for the safety of his neighbor, and called to one another throughout the field. No answer being returned to those who called to our lovers, they stepped to the place where they lay. They perceived the barley all in a smoke; and then spied this faithful pair, John with one arm about Sarah's neck, and the other held over her, as if to screen her from the lightning. They were struck dead, and stiffened in this tender posture. Sarah's left eyebrow was singed, and there appeared a black spot on her breast; her lover was all over black, but not the least signs

of life were found in either. Attended by their melancholy companions, they were conveyed to the town, and the next day were interred in Stanton-Harcourt churchyard."

"Lord Harcourt, Pope, and Gay, attended the funeral, and the Peer, at the request of the poets, caused a stone to be placed over the grave of the lovers, and a mural tablet to be placed on the outward south wall of Stanton-Harcourt church with the following inscription:—

"Near this place lie the bodies of
John Hewet and Sarah Drewe,
an industrious young Man
and virtuous Maiden of this Parish,
who being at harvest work
(with several others)
were in one instant killed by Lightning
the last day of July, 1718."

"Pope and Gay, in fulfilment of a promise to Lord Harcourt that they would join in composing a poetical epitaph to be subjoined, proposed to him the following lines:

"When eastern lovers feed the funeral fire,
On the same pile the faithful pair expire;
Hero plying Heaven that virtue mutual found,
And blasted both, that it might neither wound,
Hearts so sincere, th' Almighty saw well pleas'd,
Sent his own lightning and the victims seiz'd."

"Lord Harcourt candidly confessed that he did not much like this composition, and said the country people would not understand it. 'Well, then,' said Pope, 'I will make one with something of scripture in it, and with as little of poetry as Sternhold and Hopkins.' He next day produced the lines still to be read, in passing through this country churchyard, which Lord Harcourt allowed were equally distinguished for sublime piety and exquisite poetry—equally calculated to touch the heart of the refined critic, and of the peasant who required assistance to spell them out:

"Think not by rigorous Judgment seiz'd,
A pair so faithful could expire;
Victims so pure, Heaven saw well pleas'd,
And snatched them in celestial fire.
Live well, and fear no sudden fate;
When God calls virtue to the grave,
Allike 'tis justice, soon or late,
Mercy alike to kill or save.
Virtue unmov'd can hear the call,
And face the flash that melts the ball."

"Soon after this Lord Harcourt had the misfortune to lose his only son, a most accomplished and promising young man, who was so much in the confidence of Harley, St. John, and Swift, as to be appointed by them secretary to the famous society of 'BROTHERS,' and who was expected himself to turn out a distinguished statesman and wit.* The afflicted father sought to mitigate his grief by recording the virtues of the deceased in an epitaph, but after many efforts he found that his feelings overpowered him when he tried to express them according to the rules of metrical composition. In this extremity he applied to his friend Pope, who, having long honored the father, had formed an acquaintance with the son, and readily undertook the mournful task. The lines as at first proposed were not quite relished, and a correspondence took place with a view to their amendment. Of

* "The young man not only resembled his father in genius, but very strikingly in looks—a circumstance to which Gay refers in his address to Pope on the completion of the far-famed translation of Homer, in which he supposes all the poet's friends assembled to welcome his return from Greece;

"Harcourt I see, for eloquence renoun'd,
The mouth of Justice, oracle of law!
Another Simon is beside him found,
Another Simon, like as straw to straw."

this, one letter has been preserved, which proves the critical acumen as well as the paternal tenderness of the Ex-chancellor.

" December 6, 1722.

" I cannot but suspect myself of being very unreasonable in begging you once more to review the inclosed. Your friendship draws this trouble on you. I may freely own to you, that my tenderness makes me exceeding hard to be satisfied with anything which can be said on such an unhappy subject. I caused the Latin epitaph to be as often altered before I could approve of it.

" When once your epitaph is set up, there can be no alteration of it; it will remain a perpetual monument of your friendship, and I assure myself, you will so settle it that it shall be worthy of you. I doubt whether the word *deny'd*, in the third line, will justly admit of that construction which it ought to bear (*viz.*) renounced, deserted, &c. *Deny'd* is capable, in my opinion, of having an ill sense put upon it, as too great uneasiness, or more good nature, than a wise man ought to have. I very well remember you told me you could scarce mend these two lines, and I can scarce expect your forgiveness for my desiring you to reconsider them.

" Harcourt stands dumb, and Pope is forc'd to speak."

I cannot perfectly, at least without further disengaging with you, reconcile myself to the first part of that line; and the word *forc'd* (which was my own, and, I persuade myself, for that reason only submitted to by you) seems to carry too doubtful a construction for an epitaph, which, as I apprehend, ought as easily to be understood as read. I shall acknowledge it as a very particular favor, if at your leisure you will peruse the enclosed, and vary it if you think it capable of being amended, and let me see you any morning next week. I am, &c.'

These suggestions were attended to, and the epitaph was produced which is now to be read on the monument erected in the church of Stanton-Harcourt to the memory of the son of the Chancellor.

To this sad Shrine, whoe'er thou art! draw near,
Here lies the Friend most lov'd, the Son most dear;
Who ne'er knew Joy, but friendship might divide,
Or gave his Father Grief, but when he died.

How vain is Reason, Eloquence how weak!
If Pope must tell what Harcourt cannot speak.
Oh! let thy once lov'd Friend inscribe thy Stone,
And, with a Father's sorrows, mix his own!"*

In the life of Lord Cowper, the author gives all the particulars of the romantic trial which so nearly brought a member of that noble family into the hangman's hands. A remarkable case of circumstantial evidence, not unknown, we believe, to the Law Books. The possession of original documents relating to the Cowpers, as well as to Chancellor Harcourt, Lords King, Macclesfield, and others, has enabled the author to interweave his narrative with some interesting novelties from these MS. resources. Of these fresh contributions to history, those perhaps, from the MS. Journal of the Duke of Grafton (Junius's Duke), ought not to be the least interesting.

In the life of Lord Camden, his biographer here gives the most admired extract from his often praised speech in the House of Lords on the great question of Literary Property. We quote it here to show what windy sophomorism, chancing to fall from the lips of a great and good man, may pass for argument when backed by a high forensic reputation:—

" If there be anything in the world common to all mankind, science and literature are in their nature *publici juris*, and they ought to be free and general as air or water. They forget their Creator as well as their fellow-creatures,

* This epitaph is principally remarkable for the artful introduction of the name, which is inserted with a peculiar felicity, to which chance must concur with genius, which no man can hope to attain twice, and which cannot be copied but with servile imitation."—JOHNSON."

who wish to monopolize his noblest gifts and greatest benefits. Why did we enter into society at all, but to enlighten one another's minds, and improve our faculties for the common welfare of the species? Those great men, those favored mortals, those sublime spirits, who share that ray of divinity which we call *genius*, are intrusted by Providence with the delegated power of imparting to their fellow-creatures that instruction which Heaven meant for universal benefit: they must not be niggards to the world, or hoard up for themselves the common stock. We know what was the punishment of him who hid his talent; and Providence has taken care that there shall not be wanting the noblest motives and incentives for men of genius to communicate to the world the truths and discoveries, which are nothing if uncommunicated. Knowledge has no value or use for the solitary owner; to be enjoyed, it must be communicated: *scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciatis alteri*. Glory is the reward of science; and those who deserve it scorn all meaner views. I speak not of the scribblers for bread, who tease the world with their wretched productions; fourteen years is too long a period for their perishable trash. It was not for gain that Bacon, Newton, Milton, Locke, instructed and delighted the world. When the bookseller offered Milton five pounds for his *PARADISE LOST*, he did not reject the offer and commit his piece to the flames, nor did he accept the miserable pittance as the reward of his labors; he knew that the real price of his work was *immortality*, and that posterity would pay it. Some authors are as careless of profit as others are rapacious of it, and in what a situation would the public be with regard to literature if there were no means of compelling a second impression of a useful work? All our learning would be locked up in the hands of the Tonsons and Lintots of the age, who could set what price upon it their avarice chooses to demand, till the whole public became as much their slaves as their own wretched hackney compilers."

There are a dozen fallacies in these few sentences, but the most marked one is that Lord Camden, while seeming to place Genius upon such a noble vantage-ground, places it in fact at the very foot of the social ladder, by making the author a mere public mime, an intellectual mountebank who is to display his mental feats for the praise of the crowd; which crowd have in turn a right to mutilate his language, and pervert his ideas as they choose, and still make him the sponsor of any thoughts or sentiments they may cram into the book that continues to bear his name! How utterly preposterous is it to talk of an author's duty to communicate a production of truth and value to the public, when, by taking away from him all control over that production after he makes it public, you leave it in the power of any knave utterly to annul his teachings by putting forth an edition of the work with such perversions of the text as may suit his own views.*

As for the concluding passage of this tirade of Lord Camden's, we must not say that it would disgrace a schoolboy, but remember that some of the simplest teachings of political economy were new problems, down so late as the days of the great chancellor.

Lord Campbell, while mentioning that this speech "has been loudly praised," feels compelled to own that it appears to him "rather declamatory." In Curtis's elegant work on the subject of Literary Property (see Literary World, No. 52), we find the following interesting note with regard to Lord Camden's random observation about Milton:—

" As Lord Camden cites the example of Milton, to show that he placed no value upon the right of property in his great poem, it may be

well to repeat the authentic facts concerning the sale of that copyright. Milton sold his copy to Samuel Simmons in 1667, for an immediate payment of five pounds. But the agreement entitled him to a conditional payment of five pounds more when thirteen hundred copies should be sold of the first edition; of the like sum after the same number of the second edition; and of another five pounds after the same sale of the third edition. The number of each edition was not to exceed fifteen hundred copies. In two years, the sale gave the poet a right to his second payment, for which he signed a receipt on the 26th of April, 1669. The second edition was not printed till 1674, and Milton did not live to receive the payment stipulated for this impression. The third edition was published in 1678; and his widow, to whom the copy was then to devolve, agreed with Simmons, the printer, to receive eight pounds for her right, according to her receipt, dated December 21, 1680; and she gave him a general release, dated April 29, 1681. Simmons sold the right to Brabazon Aylmer, a bookseller, for twenty-five pounds, and Aylmer sold it to Jacob Tonson, one moiety in August, 1683, and the other moiety in March, 1690, at a price considerably advanced. (Todd's Life of Milton, 193-195, Lond., 1826.) It thus appears that the poet was very careful to assert his full right of property, as he and others understood it at the time, and to make it available to his family. The amount which he chose to receive, compared with the real value of the poem, or measured by a modern standard, seems very trifling. But as such rights were estimated then, and considering that the poem gained slowly upon the attention of his own age, it was not a grossly inadequate price. When it had been published fourteen years and upwards, the copyright, *between one bookseller and another*, brought only twenty-five pounds. Yet its value could not have been affected by any apprehension, at the time of this sale, that it was not protected by the common law. Such a notion had not then arisen; and long after, viz. in 1739, Lord Hardwicke protected by injunction the title of Tonson, derived under the assignment made by the poet in 1667. Doubtless Milton did not write his great poem for money: but we have seen that he supposed the right of exclusive property in authors was acknowledged by the law of his country, and he took pains practically to assert the right in his own case. It seems by no means a wild conjecture, that he did this for the sake of example, as well as in order to preserve his reputation, by keeping the control of the text of his poem."

Mr. Curtis happily surmises that the sophistries in which the excellent Camden permitted himself to indulge upon this occasion, were induced by his position towards his great rival Lord MANSFIELD in this discussion; the whole speech is, without direct allusion, a running answer to Lord Mansfield's judgment in *Millar vs. Taylor*; and Lord Campbell gives the whole weight of his authority to show the open or secret contest for supremacy between these two master minds on more than one occasion where they need not necessarily have come into collision.

We give one more extract ere taking present leave of these volumes. It refers to the memorable scene which closed the public career of the great Chatham in a manner not unlike that which so recently terminated the labors of another great statesman in our own Senate House:—

" April, 1778, N. B. Street.
" MY DEAR LORD,—I cannot help considering the little illness which prevented your Grace from attending the House of Lords last Tuesday to have been a piece of good fortune, as it kept you back from a scene that would have overwhelmed you with grief and melancholy, as it did me and many others that were present: I mean Lord Chatham's fit, that seized him as he

was attempting to rise and reply to the Duke of Richmond; he fell back upon his seat, and was to all appearance in the agonies of death. This threw the whole House into confusion; every person was upon his legs in a moment, hurrying from one place to another, some sending for assistance, others producing salts, and others reviving spirits. Many crowding about the Earl to observe his countenance—all affected—most part really concerned; and even those who might have felt a secret pleasure at the accident, yet put on the appearance of distress, except only the Earl of M.,* who sat still, almost as much unmoved as the senseless body itself. Dr. Brocklesby was the first physician that came; but Dr. Addington in about an hour was brought to him. He was carried into the Prince's chamber, and laid upon the table supported by pillows. The first motion of life that appeared was an endeavor to vomit, and after he had discharged the load from his stomach that probably brought on the seizure, he revived fast. Mr. Strutt prepared an apartment for him at his house, where he was carried as soon as he could with safety be removed. He slept remarkably well, and was quite recovered yesterday, though he continued in bed. I have not heard how he is to-day, but will keep my letter open till the evening, that your Grace may be informed how he goes on. I saw him in the Prince's chamber before he went into the House, and conversed a little with him, but such was the feeble state of his body, and indeed the distempered agitation of his mind, that I did forebode that his strength would certainly fail him before he had finished his speech. In truth, he was not in a condition to go abroad, and he was earnestly requested not to make the attempt; but your Grace knows how obstinate he is when he is resolved. He had a similar fit to this in the summer; like it in all respects, in the seizure, the retching, and the recovery; and after that fit, as if it had been the crisis of the disorder, he recovered fast, and grew to be in better health than I had known him for many years. Pray heaven that this may be attended with no worse consequences. The Earl spoke, but was not like himself; his speech faltered, his sentences broken, and his mind not master of itself. He made shift, with difficulty, to declare his opinion, but was not able to enforce it by argument. His words were shreds of unconnected eloquence, and flashes of the same fire which he, Prometheus-like, had stolen from heaven, and were then returning to the place from whence they were taken. Your Grace sees even I, who am a mere prose man, am tempted to be poetical while I am discoursing of this extraordinary man's genius. The Duke of Richmond answered him, and I cannot help giving his Grace the commendation he deserves for his candor, courtesy, and liberal treatment of his illustrious adversary. The debate was adjourned till yesterday, and then the former subject was taken up by Lord Shelburne, in a speech of one hour and three-quarters. The Duke of Richmond answered; Shelburne replied; and the Duke, who enjoys the privilege of the last word in that House, closed the business, no other Lord, except our friend Lord Ravensworth, speaking one word; the two other noble Lords consumed between three and four hours. And now, my dear Lord, you must with me lament this fatal accident; I fear it is *fatal*, and this great man is now lost for ever to his country; for after such a public and notorious exposure of his decline, no man will look up to him, even if he should recover. France will no longer fear him, nor the King of England court him; and the present set of ministers will finish the ruin of the state, because, he being in effect superannuated, the public will call for no other men. This is a very melancholy reflection. The opposition, however, is not broken, and this difference of opinion will wear off; so far at least, the pros-

pect is favorable. I think I shall not sign the protest, though, in other respects, I shall be very friendly. I have troubled your Grace with a deal of stuff, but the importance of the subject will excuse me.

"Your Grace's, &c.

"CAMDEN.

"P. S. I understand the Earl has slept well last night, and is to be removed to-day to Downing Street. He would have gone into the country, but Addington thinks he is too weak."

There is frequently some valuable light thrown upon American history by these interesting biographies of Lord Campbell, which we do not purpose dismissing entirely with this cursory notice.

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.]

The Origin of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments Considered; with some Remarks on their Literary History, Interpolations, and Additions.

"He who desires to be well acquainted with a people, will not reject their popular stories, or local superstitions."
—Sir J. Malcolm.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE MYTHOLOGY AND SUPERSTITIONS OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS, AND OTHER EASTERN TALES.

THE religion of ancient Persia, like that of the Jews and Egyptians, formed a part of the government; the priests claiming, by virtue of their sacred office, not only professional, but political power. The Magi from a very remote antiquity had to a great degree preserved their popularity, and had remarkably adhered to their ancient institutions. Of their numerical importance, some idea may be formed from the statement of Gibbon, by which we learn (c. viii.) that, when Ardashir, or Artaxerxes, the founder of the Sassanian dynasty, restored the empire of Persia in the year 226 of the Christian era, he called together an assembly of the Magian priesthood (Moobids) from all parts of his dominions; and they are said to have met in no less a number than eighty thousand!

The vast power these men must have possessed over the uneducated, which in those days, we may consider as comprising the great body of the people, undoubtedly had a corresponding influence on the fears and credulity of the mass; for from their superior position in society, arising from the power which their knowledge and attainments afforded them, they were regarded by the people as possessing a peculiar influence and connexion with the Deity, and the favored dispensers of all earthly good.

Every effort was, therefore, practised by the intelligent and ambitious to maintain this supremacy over the human mind; and the impervious veil of secrecy and mysticism was readily adopted as the most powerful safeguard of their presumptions and control.

Accordingly, we find them assuming the power of suspending the course of Nature, and by an apparently supernatural command of the elements, and even human life, producing miraculous phenomena, by a system of impenetrable mystery, falsehood, and deception.

Not only were the visible objects of Nature employed for this determined subjugation of the mass, but the aid of spiritual or immaterial creations was invented by these usurpers, as a more powerful instrument for the subversion and control of the mental character.

A creed was, therefore, promulgated of a pre-existent race, anterior to the creation of Adam, who were declared to be the obedient

messengers and vassals of certain peculiarly favored adherents to the Zoroastrian faith.

This belief was not merely enforced on the Magian disciples, or "Fire-worshippers," but the increasing wonders and mysterious powers of these arch-prophets, spreading through the neighboring countries, became, in time, incorporated with the superstitions of the surrounding nations.

These supernatural creations, it has been shown, were in their original invention more particularly connected with the idolatrous faith of the ancient Persians. In after ages, however, an intermediate race of beings were recognised by the Mohammedans, in the permitted existence of the fallen angels.

This singular adoption of a creed, evidently founded on Jewish traditional history, corresponds with the belief of the ancient Rabbins, who maintained the existence of the *Shideem*, a race of invisible beings, said, by them, to be the offspring of two angels, named Aza and Azael, by Naamah, daughter of Lamech, and sister of Noah; a legend founded on that passage in Genesis (vi., 24) which relates that the sons of God (*i. e.* angels) took wives of the daughters of men.

From a very ancient tradition, evidently derived from the diluvian history, we learn that the world has been seven times peopled with inhabitants of so many different natures, and seven times depopulated; the former inhabitants having been so often removed, and giving place to their successors. This occupation of the earth, by pre-existent beings, is believed by the Mohammedans to have continued for seventy-two generations. A gradual corruption of their original principles, we are told, however, accompanied each preceding generation.

During this long period, they had free access to the celebrated countries of Peristan and Ginnistan, fabulous places, answering to "Fairy-land," and supposed by some to have been included in the regions of Kaf, or Caucasus, a chain of mountains believed by the Easterns to encircle the whole earth. Others, and with a greater appearance of probability, fix on the land of Eden, the Garden of Paradise, as the more appropriate situation for this favored country.

As may be supposed, these imaginary regions abounded in every conceivable happiness and pleasure; cities, palaces, gardens, fountains, all of the most splendid description, and calculated to afford the highest enjoyment to its inhabitants.

One of the provinces of this "happy land" was called *Shadukiam*, or the "Country of Delight," the capital of which was entitled the "City of Jewels!" In the Persian Tales of Instulla, translated by Col. Dow, and subsequently by Dr. Scott, the Orientalist, we have mention of the "Magical City of Laabutbauz, or Phantom-play."

All these, however, like the famous Irem,*

* This renowned palace and gardens were constructed by Shedad, the son of Ad, a descendant of Noah, in imitation of the scriptural paradise, and was named after his great-grandfather, Irem! When it was finished, continues the legend, as quoted by Sale, he set out with a great retinue to view it, "but, when they had arrived within a day's journey of the place, they were all destroyed by a terrible noise from heaven."

Glimpses of the city, it is said, are still granted, to the faithful in their journeys through the deserts of Aden; and one man, Abdallah Ebn Keilabah, according to tradition, is believed to have accidentally seen this wonderful place. He was seeking a lost camel, and suddenly found himself at the gates of the palace, which he entered, but not finding any inhabitants he became "greatly terrified, and stayed no longer than to bring away some fine stones which he proffered to the Khalif Mohdwiyah, as proof of his remarkable adventure."—Sale's Koran, Prelim. Dis., §1, q. v.

"* It appears by the Journals that there were only two Earls bearing titles beginning with an M. present that day—the Earl of Marchmont and the Earl of Mansfield. I am much afraid that the latter is alluded to."

are founded on the Garden of Eden, as related by Moses in the Pentateuch, and called by the Mohammedans "Jannat al Ferdoos," the Garden of Paradise, of perpetual pleasures," &c.; and to which may be traced, as we learn from Dr. Adam Clarke's Biblical Commentary, the Gardens of the Hesperides, with "trees bearing golden fruit," and the Gardens of Adonis, a word evidently derived from the Hebrew Adon or Eden. The "Sacred Gardens" of the ancients (for holy or impure purposes) were also founded in imitation of the Garden of Eden.

The last monarch of this fabled race, all of whom bore the name of Solomon, in addition to their own appellations, was the celebrated Sultan Gian-ben-Gian (Ginn-ben-Ginn) from whom the Ginn or Genii are supposed to be named. It may not, however, be improbable that this Gian-ben-Gian is a corruption of the name Janis, who, with his associate Jambris, were the chief magicians at the court of Pharaoh, and to whom the education of Moses is said to have been intrusted by his protectress, the Princess Thermutis, Pharaoh's daughter.

The punishment of Gian-ben-Gian, for rebellious conduct, was depated to the angel Al Hareth, whom the Creator sent for that purpose. Becoming, however, intoxicated with his power, Al Hareth is said to have employed his prerogative in so reprehensible a manner that Allah (Elbohim, the Almighty), at length, created Adam,* the first of men, and gave him dominion over all earthly beings. The angels were likewise commanded to obey him, and Israfil was the first to render homage, and for such obedience, Allah confided to him the book of Fate. Other angels followed his example, but Al Hareth refused, saying, "shall I, who am a creature of fire, worship a being formed of the dust?" For this contumacy he was immediately expelled from Paradise, and his name changed to Iblis, or Despair. The rebel angels were for the most part sent to Jehanum (the place of punishment), with the exception of such whose disobedience being less flagrant, as were permitted for a certain term to wander over the earth, and by their insidious influence to test the virtue and constancy of man. Of this degenerate race, Iblis became the chieftain or leader, and his authority was readily acknowledged by his obedient followers.

In consequence of this great division among the angelic hosts, a corresponding change was produced in their forms, habits, and pursuits, which was followed by a still further division into Peris, Dives, or Deees, while the remainder were classed under the more familiar denomination of Ginn or Genii.

In a note to the late Mr. D'Israeli's "Mejnou and Leila" (the Petrarch and Laura of Arabia), we find "The Dives are all males, and the Peris all females." Such is the envenomed character of the Dives that they can endure nothing fragrant; the contrast is strongly marked when it is remembered that the perfume of flowers was the only sustenance of the Peris.[†]

* Of the creation of Adam, we learn from Mohammedan tradition that the four archangels, Gabriel, Michael, Israfil, and Azrael, conspicuous characters in the whole tract of Moslem and Rabbinical legend, were commanded to bring from the four corners of the world seven handfuls of earth, from different depths and of different colors, of which the body of Adam was formed. The heart and head, however, were prepared exclusively from the sacred earth of Mecca and Medina, taken from the very spots on which, in later times, the Kaaba and the sepulchre of Mohammed were erected. The different colors of these earths are said to influence the various complexions and temperaments of mankind.—Dr. Weil's Bib. Legends, Sale's Koran, &c., &c.

† "The Orientals," writes Mr. D'Israeli, "were pecu-

From this period the human race is considered, by the Mohammedans, to have been secretly surrounded by an invisible creation* of two distinct species; the Peris or fairies, beautiful and benevolent, but imperfect and offending, who were friendly to man, and the Dives, hideous in form and appearance, of a malignant disposition, and constantly exercising their ingenuity in involving humanity in every disquietude of error and of guilt.

The continual discords between the good and evil portions of these beings, subsequently caused the banishment of all the dives and rebellious genii, to the mountains of Kaf, where Arzjenk, *Deev-e-Seffeed*, or the White Demon, one of their chieftains, was afterwards defeated by Tahmuras, a celebrated monarch of ancient Persia, in which, however, he was materially assisted by the no less celebrated "heroine," the Griffin Simoorgh. Some centuries after this defeat, Rustem,[†] the Hercules of Persian history, slew Arzjenk, in a tremendous battle, and reduced the whole of the rebels to subject and tributary condition.

Many of the Eastern traditions regard Degial, the *Masih al Dajjal*, or False Messiah of the Koran, who is not only noticed in the "Nights' Entertainments," but introduced in one of the Persian tales, as the chief of the rebellious genii. Previous to the Day of Judgment, he is expected to burst the chains by which he is now confined, and to bring all parts of the world in subjection to himself, Mecca, Medina, Tarsus, and Jerusalem, excepted.

"A similar idea," writes Mr. Hole, "appears to have prevailed among the most celebrated nations,"—and viewing the character of Degial as a combination of the scriptural anti-Christ with the Ahriman or evil principle of the Persian Magi, we may consider his equivalent as recognised in the Typhon of Egypt, and the Lok of Scandinavia. This last, in the expectation of the followers of Odin, was, at some distant period, "to burst his fetters, and with other malignant spirits, contend against the celestial deities, and spread ruin and devastation through the universe."

In the opinion of Mr. Hole, this supposition may be traced to the *Getae* of Herodotus (Melpom.), "who, when it thundered, shot their arrows at the clouds, believing that their gods were at such times engaged with hostile deities."[‡]

Notwithstanding their original rebellion, many of these spirits subsequently became believers in the "true faith," and were therefore destined, after a probationary term, to a restoration to the delights of Paradise and immortality; while others, as subjects of a continual rebellion, were to be correspondingly punished.

^{*} Fairly sensible to all aromatics, but the *Attar gul* (essence of rose) is their passion."

[†] It may be to this supposition of an intermediate race of beings that Paracelsus is indebted for his assertion that "the elements were peopled with life; the air with *Sylphs*, the water with *Ondines*, the earth with *Gnomes*, and the fire with *Salamanders*!"

Even Baxter believed "that fairies and goblins might be as common in the air, as fishes in the sea."—P. Dendy's "Philosophy of Mystery," and Salvete's Philosophy of Magic.

[‡] This celebrated Persian hero, according to the Shah Nameh, was the son of Zul, prince of Seistan, and lover of Menisheh, daughter of Afrasiab, the ancient Tartarian monarch. He was "endowed with the strength of one hundred and twenty elephants," and his famous horse Reksa "was the only one out of fifty thousand horses," found capable of sustaining his weight. The legend further informs us, "Reksa excelled all horses as much as his rider did all men."

[†] With a similar determination to oppose the rebellion of Lok and his associates in the other world, the funeral ceremonies of the Goths were completed by burying their arms, and sometimes their horses with them.

The Mohammedan recognition of the Persian mythology, in a still further corruption as Genii, has already been shown. These beings, like the Titans of the Greeks, were a powerful race, and generally of a gigantic form and appearance. They will be found the principal agents in the "Arabian Nights" and mostly subject, for the time being, to the commands of the fortunate mortal in possession of the ring, or other charmed vehicle, in which their destiny was incorporated or confined.

Like the angels in the Jewish tradition, already noticed, the Genii were great admirers of the "daughters of men," and the forcible abduction of a fair mortal is far from being an unusual circumstance in some of these narrations: the lady, of course, being the possessor of "dazzling beauty," and the genie indulging his captive in the enjoyment of every conceivable happiness but that of liberty, which, however—and it is a remarkable confirmation of the Eastern origin of these tales—from their national and habitual seclusion, they do not appear to have even desired.

Nor were the daughters of the Genii less favorably disposed towards the "sons of men." The vizier of Sharahbil, the last king of Saba, was a descendant of the "royal house of Himiar," and so handsome that the fair ginn often placed themselves in his way in the shape of gazelles, merely to gaze on him. One of them, named Umeira, conceived so ardent an attachment for the vizier, that she forgot the distinction between men and genii, and rendered herself so "enchantingly beauteous in her appearance," that he consented to marry her; first, however, agreeing "never to require an account of any of her actions."

By this marriage he became the father of the famous Balkis, afterwards Queen of Saba.* Soon after the birth of his daughter, Umeira left her husband, "in consequence of his repeatedly inquiring into her motives, when unable to comprehend her actions."

The fair Balkis, who combined the transparent complexion and the majesty of the genii, afterwards became the wife of "Sultan Sulie-man," the son of David.

These genii, or ginn, as we learn from Mr. Lane's "Modern Egyptians," are supposed "to pervade both the solid matter of the earth, and the firmament. They are also believed to inhabit rivers, ruined houses, wells, baths, ovens, and even the latrina: hence persons when they enter this last, or in letting down a bucket into a well, lighting a fire," or any other occasion, are accustomed to pronounce the word *Destour*, i. e. "permission," as a sort of deprecatory charm against the evils that might be inflicted from the anger of the disturbed inhabitant.

Of the shapes and transformations assumed by the genii,[†] not only animals in general, but cats, dogs, and domestic creatures,[‡] are frequently believed to be actually embodied in these forms, some of whom, it is said, have been doomed to a perpetual imprisonment in such shape, till relieved by death.

The genii are also considered to be the promoters of the whirlwinds and gigantic sandpillars so often seen sweeping across the fields and deserts, which the Arabians declare to be caused by the flight of one of these beings. These whirlwinds, as we learn from Mr. Lane's

* This Queen of Saba (Sheba, or Ethiopia) was called Balkis, by the Arabians, and Maqueda, by the Abyssinians; while the Targum styles her Queen of Zemargard.

[†] One of these demons in attendance upon the "mighty Sulie-man," is described to have been in corporeal substance, "as large as a mountain."

[‡] Monk Lewis's famous "Cat-King" story, may possibly have been based on a tradition of this nature.

very interesting work, just quoted, are called *zobáah*, and when the Egyptians see it approaching, to avert the evil consequences attending its progress, they exclaim *Allah ho akbar*, "God is most great!" and sometimes, "Iron, thou unlucky!" as genii are supposed to have a great dread of that metal.

During the month of Ramadán, the Mohammedan Lent, the genii are said to be confined in their different places of resort, and not permitted to exercise their good or evil functions. On the eve of the festival *Beiram*, the Moslem carnival, which immediately succeeds the "Great Fast," all the genii are liberated from their imprisonments. "Some of the women of Egypt," writes Mr. Lane, "with the view of preventing these objects of dread from entering their houses, &c., sprinkle salt upon the floors of the apartments," at the same time repeating the "*Bismillah*."^{*}

The Afrite, a sort of Medusa, or Lamiae, seems to have been the next remove from the genii; equally powerful, but of a more demoniacal appearance. The physiognomy of these demon-spirits was particularly hideous, and like those of the Polyphemian Cyclops, rendered still more horrible by their possessing only one eye, and that in the middle of their foreheads.

Like the Ghoul, the Afrite was a frequent resident of wells and cemeteries, though their general haunts were ruins, wastes, and lonely places, whence they sallied out making war upon the traveller whose ill-fortune drew him within the precincts of his dangerous enemy.

The ancient tombs of Egypt and the dark recesses of the temples are commonly believed by the Egyptians to be inhabited by Afrites. Mr. Lane found it impossible to persuade one of his servants to enter the Great Pyramid from this idea of supernatural habitancy.

The ghosts of dead persons are also called by this name, Afrite; many absurd stories are related of them; and great are the fears which they inspire."

In many copies of the "Arabian Nights," as in the story of Sinbad, these Afrites have, probably from their general character and appearance, been very incorrectly translated *giants*, and by thus humanizing their description, their demoniacal qualities have been entirely lost sight of. The principal delight of the Afrite appears to have been the practice of every evil and iniquity, "and that continually!"

The Ghoul or "Spirit of the Waste," is said to partake more of the human than spiritual embodiment, and is most pleased when haunting tombs and cemeteries, where, in the absence of human victims, they would feed upon the bodies of the dead, which they disinterred for that purpose; and some even preferred the latter to every other mode of sustenance. From this character in the mythology of the East, the Vampire of Greece, Hungary, &c., is evidently derived.

The *Siltim*, or Wood-demon, the *Jacwins*, or Fates, and other fabulous demons, are noticed by Richardson, and other writers, but it will not be necessary to introduce them here, from

their comparatively low estimate in the Mohammedan mythology. The most important as respects their immediate connexion with the Arabian Nights are presented as above.

With some exceptions, as in the case of the Ghoul, the whole of these spirits and demons had the power of assuming any form, and of rendering themselves apparent or invisible* as occasion required. Nearly the whole of them were winged, by which medium of elevation, they were enabled to accomplish the most incredible adventures and distances with the speed of thought. It may also be noticed that the greater degree of virtue remaining in these spirits, the nearer they were permitted to assume the stature, form, and beauty of the human frame.

S. B. H.

(To be continued.)

Home Correspondence.

CRITICISM.

To the Editor of the *Literary World*.

DEAR SIR:—In submitting to your attention some remarks suggested by your leading article of the 19th ult., I shall not be daunted by the consideration that it may seem "behind the time" to refer to what was written so long ago. Some wiseacre whom I heard or read lately, says that an article in a periodical is seldom of any importance beyond the current week or month. I should think that depended very much on the character of the article and the character of the periodical. And without shocking your modesty so far as to hint that your papers will become standard classics, like the critical writings of Jeffrey, Sidney Smith, and Macaulay (whose name it may be well to inform the accurate editor of the *Democratic Review*, is not spelt Macauley), I may certainly take it for granted that your subscribers have fresh in their memories what you presented to them a month, or less than a month since.

Some correspondent asked you, just for a change, to give "a spicy and personal cut-up of an author." This you refused to do, and your refusal must have called forth the earnest approval of every reader. Personality is one of the most damning vices of criticism, because, laying aside its violation of literary and gentlemanly decorum, it is putting the question of a book's merits on a totally false and irrelevant issue. And it is the more carefully to be avoided because the temptation to it is sometimes very great, when an author's friends and admirers will drag his private life before the public, and insist on making a flourish of trumpets before him every time he goes out to tea. So convinced am I of this, that I would refrain from any approach to it, even in cases where it has become proverbially allowable. If Gracchus were to write a pamphlet against sedition, I would not use a *tu quoque* argument against him.

But while the leading assertion of your article thus carries its own recommendations with it, there are some more general remarks following, which by no means so self-evidently command assent, particularly the conclusion you arrive at, that "that criticism is most true which rather *seeks* the good than the evil," or to put the proposition into a concrete form, that the critic is most true who seeks rather to praise than to blame.[†]

* Many of these spirits, says the Koran (c. 7), are imperceptible, from the subtlety of their bodies, and their being void of color.

† Our worthy Mentor, whom we have here cheerfully permitted to have his full say, must really not abuse his privilege by thus coolly putting his own words into our mouth. We have not said nor meant to say, that "the

Now, with all due submission, it seems to me, that the spirit of true criticism considered in the abstract, and independent of age or country, cannot be said to have a bias either to praise or blame, its object and purpose being to judge impartially of works of art by rules of art; and that the proper animating spirit of criticism in any age and country will depend upon contingent circumstances, viz. the wants, errors, and tendencies, of the country and period to which it has reference.

To illustrate my meaning. Your conclusion is immediately founded on a very pleasant and ingenious position of Leigh Hunt. But, before making a practical application of his remarks to ourselves, it will be well to examine the peculiar circumstances under which he wrote. When he made his appearance in the critical world, politics influenced all literary judgment in England, and literary and political partisanship were so mingled together, that it seemed almost impossible to separate them. Great poets, more or less intimately associated with Hunt himself, were depreciated, misquoted, and abused, by the Quarterly Review, and the Tory writers generally, on account of their political opinions. I say on account of their political opinions, for it would be absurd to suppose that such men as Gifford and Southey could not discover the genius of such men as Shelley and Keats. The public mind was thus most unfairly prejudiced against these poets, and it required some competent critic to call attention to their beauties. Hunt was the very man. His perfect good humor and gentleness formed a highly prepossessing contrast to the virulence of the Tory reviewers, and his fascinating style conciliated and enticed the most bigoted. It would be curious to inquire how many of his readers Keats owes to Hunt. Another aim of our critic was to excite a more general taste for some of the fathers of English poetry, and especially for Chaucer. In this too he was eminently and deservedly successful.

Now if any similar state of things existed among ourselves; if the literary mind of America, or any large portion, was violently prejudiced against any man or men, from political or other extraneous reasons; if, for instance, all the Whig *littérateurs* were trying to write down Cooper and Bryant, because they are democrats, or if the whole Southern press had made a dead set at Professor Longfellow because he has written some anti-slavery poems, then we should certainly need judicious praisers, honey-tongued critics, who delight in lingering over beauties themselves, and are skilful in displaying them to others. Or if the founders of our national literature were already becoming neglected; if people began to leave off reading Knickerbocker, and Salmagundi, and the Spy; then, too, we should undoubtedly want a laudatory school of criticism to awaken the public attention to beauties which were escaping it. And, not to take any hypothetical state of things, such a laudatory school we did want at the appearance of Cooper and Irving, to show us what genius was among us, and not leave the discovery to English writers.

But how stands the case now with our literary public? Is its disposition in any way similar to that of the English public, when Leigh Hunt first wrote? Is there anywhere a tendency to decry any native author or school of authors? Does not the fashion run in the

critic is most true who seeks rather to praise than blame." We regard most books as weeds, and doomed to perish as such; and "that criticism is most true which seeks" to discover some property of medicinal herbs in these weeds, instead of making a bonfire of them for its own glory.—*Ed. Lit. World.*

* The "*Bismillah*" is a prefatory prayer or dedication implying, "In the name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful!" used by Mohammedans on every lawful action of life. It forms the commencement of each chapter of the Koran, with one exception. It is usual to prefix every book with this invocation, whatever may be the nature of its contents, science, romance, poetry, &c. No butcher will kill an animal without first pronouncing this prayer, which, in the estimation of the Moslems, is equally applicable in every vicissitude of human life, fortunate or unfortunate.

† The passage in the Koran (c. xxxvii.), rendered by Sale, "a terrible *genius* answered," should read, says Mr. Lane, "An afrite (éfreét) from among the genii (genii) answered." —*Vide "Modern Egyptians,"* 1. 307.

very opposite direction, to exaggerated and almost random praise? Can you point out one instance of a good book publisher here for the last ten or twenty years that has not met with merited praise and success? And have not many worthless books been fulsomely eulogised, and, in consequence, sold largely? If these questions must be answered in the affirmative (and it would be difficult to give them any other answer), then is the critic's duty something very different from what it would be in a captious and prejudiced community.

English criticism has divested itself of its political unfairness. Blackwood has praised Miss Martineau, and been glad to receive Bulwer as a contributor. But the English critics are still high in their standard, and chary of their praise. To compare them with ours in this respect, we must not look merely at the Quarters, which only notice a few works at a time, and those such as they can find telling articles upon; but turn to those periodicals which notice more or less briefly all the new publications which they receive. Such are the Athenaeum, Literary Gazette, Examiner, Spectator, and those magazines which give an appendix of literary notices. Compare these with corresponding American publications. It will be found that in the latter, the majority of the works noticed are approved of; while in the English periodicals above-mentioned, a very large number, probably a moiety at least, if not a majority of the works noticed, are condemned.* In saying that the English critics as a body are men of the best education, and so situated as to be very little subject to extraneous influences, either from authors or publishers, I speak from personal observation and knowledge; and I also speak from personal observation and knowledge in saying that many of our *soi-disant* critics are most indifferently qualified for their task, and that a great deal of what passes for criticism among us, either directly emanates from or is suggested by the large publishers. Thus, it is well known to those behind the scenes, that some houses in this city have their salaried readers connected with the literary department of the daily press. This may be an extreme case, but I fear it is not a solitary one.

But it may be said, "What harm is there after all, if an author is praised more than he deserves to be? Even admitting that praise, when nearly indiscriminate, loses much of its value, and becomes a mere form, why should we not have forms of courtesy and say fine things to one another out of pure compliment, in literary as well as in fashionable society? At any rate it serves to keep up cordiality and good-will, and is therefore preferable to a rigid impartiality, which provokes acrimony and causes mortification." To which I reply, that unmerited and misapplied praise does very positive harm to both reader and author, however convenient and comfortable it may be for the critic.

And first for the reader. When a man is led by an adroit puff to purchase a trashy book —when, as happened to myself not very long ago, he pays five dollars for a work one week, and is glad to sell it at auction for twice as

many shillings the next—he suffers a very tangible and most easily appreciated injury in pocket, not to mention the disappointment and vexation which amount almost to a sense of personal injury sustained from the reviewer. Or if less experienced, and more credulous, so that his faith in the critic seduces him not merely into buying the book, but into believing it to be good, then the mischief is much more serious. His powers of appreciation and discrimination, his taste and judgment, become more or less vitiated by a bad model, or he adopts error while supposing himself to be acquiring information. You say that if the badness of a book predominates, it will soon condemn itself. This depends entirely on what you mean by *soon*. If you mean that in two or three generations a book will be likely to find its level, few will dispute this point; but it by no means follows that a worthless production may not be made to impose upon part of one generation, if there is no true friend of the public to unmask it.

Next, as to the author. Let us begin by speaking of the larger class, who will write books, *invitâ Minervâ*. I take for granted that it is an act of real kindness to such to dissuade them from continuing in a vocation for which they were not destined by nature; just as, to adopt your own Socratic mode of illustration, if we found a man to be a uniformly unsuccessful shoemaker, the most friendly advice we could give him would be that he should devote his energies to some other trade. But if, on a false theory or out of mere good nature, we praise what is not praiseworthy, the subjects of our panegyric are directly encouraged to persevere in a mistaken course.

It is more serious matter when we have to deal with authors who possess real merit tarnished by great defects. The best thing that can happen to them is that they should clear themselves of their blemishes; and accordingly while all credit is given to their excellencies, these blemishes should be strictly noticed. Nothing is more natural than that a writer should be ignorant of his own errors, particularly faults of style and expression; and though in some cases wounded pride will make him persist in them after they are pointed out, in most instances he will be inclined to profit by the criticism, even if not over well-disposed towards the critic. But if his characteristic vices are never animadverted upon, they will be sure to grow upon him, and he will deteriorate, instead of improving. And this will help us to account for the singular fact (I think it may be called a fact; at least I have never heard the proposition disputed), that the earliest works of American authors are almost invariably their best. The effects of an opposite course of criticism may be seen in two English poets of the present day, Tennyson and Patmore. Tennyson had always a clique of friends (not mere toadies and small littérateurs either, but clever men themselves, among whom it will be sufficient to mention Thackeray and Monckton Milnes), to praise and puff what he wrote. But there were also independent critics in England, and consequently his first volumes of poems, two thirds of which are now self-condemned, being deemed by their author unworthy of republication, met with some rough handling. Very probably he and his were not particularly pleased at the time, but he profited by the criticism, as the success of his re-appearance ten years afterwards proves. And it is worth mentioning, to show how he profited by criticism even when one-sided and malevolent, that out of some pages full of passages which the Quarterly Review found fault with,

he has amended all but one. Compare this with—but it is as well to mention no names on this side the Atlantic. One word of Patmore. He published a small volume of poems before attaining his majority. A number of English critics, headed by Douglas Jerrold, and some of the writers in Punch, were lavish in their eulogies of this first effort. These indiscreet panegyrics produced some counter-reviews, which erred as much on the other side.* Their effect, however, has been to keep the young aspirant quiet ever since. If he really has the making of a poet in him (which some competent judges believe in spite of Blackwood), it will doubtless come out at the proper age. Had he been born in America and appeared with an American Jerrold to back him, he would have gone on publishing every three or six months, and kept confirming and aggravating his worst faults instead of waiting till they shall be corrected by study and maturity.

You say that "a book, like a man, should be judged by its goodness rather than its badness." The illustration is appropriate, being liable to the very same exception and qualification as the position which it illustrates. I should judge a man by his goodness or his badness, entirely with reference to the character and condition of those persons whom my judgment was to affect. If I were conversing with a man who had been soured and made misanthropic by ill success or ill treatment, or who had sapped his faith by reading French novels, or in any other way acquired an unhealthy tone of feeling, so that he was predisposed to look at the worst side of human nature, and suspicious of every one, I should, in speaking of other men, make a point of dwelling on their merits and showing the good that was in them. But were I associated with an over sanguine and confiding youth, I should not be anxious to praise all those around us, but should rather try to put him on his guard against their faults. This "jolly good fellow" is a *roué*, and will lead you into bad courses if you follow him implicitly; this plausible gentleman will draw you into a doubtful speculation; this beauty will make a fool of you if she can; and so on. And thus my judgment would in each case call the attention of the party for whose benefit it was made, to what he would be likely to overlook.

Doubtless there is a public propensity among the very reason why the critic (who is supposed to be, to a greater or less extent, a public guide and instructor) should, so far from consenting to pamper this propensity, do his very best to diminish both the supply and the demand. If books, like boots, were in a few years either utterly worn out or unfashionable and comparatively useless, then would new books be as much a "need" to the community as new boots; but when we consider that a really good book, when once established as such, is a *cripple à vie*, the multiplication of indifferent and mediocre works must be regarded as a positive nuisance. If not a single volume were to be published for the next twelve months, no one would be the worse for it except the publishers. The intellectual appetite of the literary public would be in no danger of suffering starvation. An Egyptian famine could not exhaust the supplies it has inherited.

EREUNETER.

* So widely informed a writer would hardly have ventured upon this truism had he remembered that "the moiety" of books thus independently condemned in English periodicals, are not republished in this country. For it is upon the literary opinions of the very identical English periodicals to which he refers, that our American booksellers base their republishing speculations. Did we condemn a "moiety" of the reprints thus previously endorsed abroad, we should be flying in the face of the very English authorities which our worthy Mentor holds up to us as models.—*Ed. Lit. World.*

* Particularly one in Blackwood, which was not improbably prompted by a sort of hereditary feud. Patmore's father (under the signature of *King Time*), was one of the original contributors to Blackwood, and afterwards quarrelled with and cut or was cut by the connexion.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, March 11, 1848.

To say that the waters of Literature are turbid and sluggish, would convey but a faint idea of the state of things in Boston—they are absolutely stagnant. But few new books are received from London—fewer still are published here,—and there is hardly anything in the press. Business is dull, and the boys of the trade are either employed in packing books for the Spring sales, in filing letters, or in cleaning windows. Notwithstanding all this, the tide of intellectual improvement flows on gloriously; mental food is scattered in unparalleled profusion amongst this voracious people, who, like Paul's Athenians, seem to be continually thirsting to hear some new thing. Bad bargains, bankrupt notices, and boiled mutton, occupy the days of our fleeting existence—lectures, concerts, and reading-clubs, the nights.

The course of lectures delivered under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association was concluded last week. One of the lectures towards the termination of the course, delivered by Mr. E. P. Whipple of this city, on "Genius," may safely be pronounced the most successful of the season. Mr. Whipple has been favorably known for some time as a lecturer and as a writer in the North American Review, but this lecture on Genius surpasses all of his former productions, both in brilliancy of style and depth of thought. The Rev. Mr. Giles is engaged in delivering his course of lectures on subjects selected from Don Quixote. The Masonic Temple is thronged every Monday evening, to listen to the deep-thought moralizing and witty utterances of that genial spirit.

The principal event in theatrical circles, since the Opera left us, has been the debut of Miss Harriette Fanning Read. Miss Read is the authoress of the volume of Dramatic Poems which was published about two months since by CROSBY & NICHOLS. She has performed Bianca in Milman's Fazio, Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons," and Mariana in "The Wife." Her performance of Pauline was the most successful of her impersonations, either of which would have done credit to a more experienced actress. Her success would have been more complete, however, if she had been properly supported. In the "Lady of Lyons," Mr. W. G. Jones, an actor with an "eye like Jove," a bodily frame like Hercules, and a voice like a coffee-mill—played Claude! Miss Read is now in New York under the tuition of Mr. George Vandenhoff, and we have no doubt of the result of his able teachings.

Speaking of Charles Lamb—the choicest book from his library that we have seen, is now in the possession of Mr. Fields, of the firm of Ticknor & Co. It was presented to him by Moxon, last summer, in London. It is a copy of the original edition of the "Rape of the Lock," bound in tattered calf, which it does one's heart good to look at. It contains Lamb's autograph, and what is still more interesting, four pages, copied in that neat, clerky hand, and pasted carefully in, to make up a deficiency in the text. It requires no great exertion of the imaginative faculties, to see Charles buying it at a discount, in consideration of the imperfection, of some dingy old fellow, in that paradise of book-collectors, Paternoster Row. Lamb grieved at the idea of leaving his books to be scattered over the world; but he need not sorrow for this one, it has fallen into kind, congenial hands, where even that which he looked upon as a blemish is regarded with an affectionate reverence.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & Co. are about to reprint the Hellenics of Walter Savage Landor, from a new and enlarged edition which has been recently published in London. We have not redde the book, but from the highly favorable notices of the London Press, and from a cursory glance at some of its pages, we predict for it a most propitious reception by our worshippers of the muse. The works of Landor have been so little read in America, that but few of our readers are aware of the banquet which is in

store for them. In energy of diction Landor reminds us strongly of the old masters of the English Drama; to this high merit is added a luxuriant richness of fancy, which, though pervading all his writings, is not suffered to grow wild and rank, but is tempered by a statuesque severity of style, which accords most harmoniously with the dignity of those classic themes in which he delights. In selecting the Hellenics for republication, TICKNOR & Co. have unquestionably struck a vein.

The same enterprising house will shortly publish a new edition of the Hymn Book, compiled by the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, a younger brother of the poet. The selections bear witness of the elevated taste of the compiler, for, considered apart from its high character as a book of hymns, it is one of the finest collections of poetry that we ever feasted on.

MESSRS. CROSBY & NICHOLS will publish the long-looked-for life of Dr. Channing, by his nephew, the Rev. W. H. Channing, *without fail*, in May. It will make three volumes, and will be embellished with two or three fine steel engravings, from portraits taken at different periods of his life by Harding and Gambardella. It will be published in London at the same time. The same publishers have also in the press a little book entitled the Wedding Gift, edited by the Rev. Abiel Abbot Livermore, of Keene, N. H.

THE REV. CHARLES SPEAR has in preparation a little book composed of all the poetry which has been written within the walls of a prison. It has been compiled by him with care and taste, and is appropriately called "Voices from Prison." It contains verses from captives of every degree of rank from Bunyan, Defoe, James the First, Anne Boleyn, Sir Walter Raleigh, and James Montgomery, to several poetical convicts in our own State prison. Mr. Spear is widely known here on account of his philanthropic exertions in the cause of prison reform. He has established an institution to protect and find employment for discharged prisoners, which should win for him the esteem of all good men.

MR. NATHANIEL DEARBORN, the father of wood-engraving in Boston, will shortly publish a guide-book for this city, entitled "Boston Notions;" being a concise and authentic account of that village, from 1630 to 1848. It will make a handsome duodecimo volume of about five hundred pages, illustrated by numerous maps, plates, and woodcuts. Mr. Dearborn contemplated publishing a similar work more than thirty years ago, and collected for it a large mass of materials, which, had he waited until the present time, it would have been impossible to obtain. To this collection he has been continually adding interesting facts and statistics concerning the growth of the "village," and the result of his labors will soon be made manifest.

MR. DANIEL BIXBY, of Lowell, has just published an elegant edition of Milton's Poetical Works. The public gratefully received Hayward's translation of Goethe's Faust, from the same enterprising source, about four years since. Lowell will soon become as famed for its literature as for its looms.

The remains of John Quincy Adams arrived here yesterday afternoon, and were received at the Worcester Railway Station by a military escort and the city government. A violent storm rendered it necessary to dispense with the civic procession for which arrangements had been made. The stores were closed, and all business suspended; many streets were hung with black, and even nature seemed to participate in the general sorrow, for the clouds wept continually. Mr. Adams's death has called forth a multitude of funeral sermons, several of which have been printed, and many more will probably follow. On last Sunday morning the Rev. Theodore Parker delivered a most impressive discourse on the life and character of the deceased. The preacher went deeply into an analysis of Mr. Adams's public and private character, and his

sermon was, without exception, the most just eulogy, if it could be so called, that we ever listened to. On Monday morning the entire sermon was printed in the Chronotype, having been reported verbatim by Mr. H. M. Parkhurst, a Phonographic Reporter. We learn that upwards of fifteen thousand copies of the paper have been sold.

MR. GEORGE WILKINS KENDALL, of the New Orleans Picayune, arrived in town yesterday, and leaves for Liverpool in the steamer which sails this afternoon. He goes out, we understand, to engage the services of several European artists in getting up the illustrations for his History of the Mexican Campaigns.

Last night the extensive establishment under the superintendence of Messrs. Damrell & Moore, known as the Dickinson Printing House, was entirely destroyed by fire. It is impossible to calculate the amount of the loss, which must be immense, for but little was saved from the flames. No amount of money again can place the establishment in that high state of perfection in its internal organization to which it had been raised by the enterprise and untiring personal industry of Mr. Dickinson.

C. B. F.

Poetry.

THE LAUREL WREATH—TO WOMAN.

MUST the warm beating heart be crushed
Ere richest odors may be breathed?
Joy's gladsome notes in woe be hushed?
The brow grow pale ere 'tis enwreathed?
Doth grief alone call forth the lay
For which the world entwines the bay?

Look at a Hemans' lonely part!
How sadly, mournfully each line
Doth tell the deep void of the heart;
Its yearnings ever to entwine
Fresh tendrils round some faithful stem,
And form for it a diadem.

Glance at a Landon! meeting death
In awful and forbidden form,
When she had found her orange wreath
Might not defy a tropic storm;
And this because the heart too long
Had borne the burden lone of song.

Gaze on a Norton! drop by drop,
Distilling balm from bitterest herb;
Strewn too by one whose oath to prop
Grew into purpose to disturb;
A childless mother, in her pain,
Crying, resigned, "God doth remain!"

Oh dear sought triumph! ask it not
Ye who in lonely peace may dwell!
Oh be content with your sweet lot
Nor long to strike the tuneful shell!
A May-day queen for one day long
Is happier than the Queen of Song!

COLUMBA.

Glimpses of New Books.

SOUTH AMERICAN WARFARE.

Ascent of the Parana.—"Our orders at length arrived, and all hands were busy in getting in provisions and stores of various kinds, for the ships in convoy. In the afternoon, being ordered on shore to survey some bread, the author had an opportunity of conversing with an Italian who had just arrived in his vessel, an open boat of about twenty tons, from the River Uruguay. He stated, that when about a hundred miles above Buenos Ayres, he one night inadvertently made fast his boat to the bank. A short time before dawn a party of the enemy, or Blancos, as they are called, surprised him, plundered his boat of all the portable valuables he possessed, and then, not content with the booty, laid him flat on his

back, spread out his arms and legs, which they nailed down with spike-nails to the deck, leaving him face uppermost to be scorched and tortured to death by the burning rays of the sun as it rose in the morning. Luckily, two of his crew were lying sleeping in the bushes close by, and, thus concealed, were enabled to elude the enemy. The moment they retired, these two men leapt into the boat, cut the fastenings, pushed off into the stream, and escaped: two others, discovered by the Blancos, were slaughtered. Such is their refinement of ferocity, that it is a common thing on taking a prisoner, to peg him down to the earth, and either leave him to be scorched by the sun, as before mentioned, and gloat upon his agonies, or peg a wet hide over his body firmly into the ground. As the sun dries the hide, so does it shrink, until the miserable wretch is squeezed nearly flat to the earth, and his eyes forced out of the sockets. An older and more popular method, however, is to sew the victim up tightly in a newly stripped hide, and allow the gradual shrinking of this horrible shroud to hug him in agonizing tortures to death."

The author thus depicts the hazards of the navigation:—

"We found our way through numerous little islands standing as sentinels at the mouth of the Parana. The width varied from a few hundred yards to a mile. Occasionally the vessel steered close to the trees on one side, then, as the channel varied, shot across to the other. The water was smooth as a sylvan lake, while the fragrance of the air, the exquisite verdure of the trees, and the half-submerged jungle formed a captivating contrast to the wide Atlantic. Sometimes, by extending an arm from the paddle-box, a beautiful and unknown flower might almost be grasped; but more seductive than all, as we glided swiftly and quietly past the fruit islands, large clusters of rosy and tempting peaches and nectarines, in large quantities, hung almost within our reach, but oh, provoking in the extreme, out of our grasp. It will be easy to imagine the longing eyes which were riveted upon these delicious fruits, particularly by those who had just come from a long sea voyage. Our torment resembled that of Tantalus; but as we were then unacquainted with the manœuvres of the enemy, it was considered unadvisable to land.

"These islands are very low, covered almost entirely with fruit trees, under which grows a very thick and entangled jungle, with here and there large marshes covered by long reeds or sedge, and filled with strange aquatic birds. Occasionally, as we went along, a pretty winding creek branched out into the distance; and when it passed through one of the apparently interminable and Savanna-like marshes, was beautifully fringed with trees, which marked its course for miles. It is currently asserted, and very generally believed, that the waters are so impregnated by the roots and branches of the sarsaparilla trees, as to act medicinally on strangers, until accustomed to their effects. This was certainly experienced on our entering the Parana, and it had a beneficial effect upon the health of all."

Arrival at Rosario.—"About half-past seven, A.M., the steamer rounded a point on port shore so closely that it would have been easy to jump from the paddle-box into the enemy's country, and immediately opened the town of Rosario. This view of a strange town was very interesting, particularly as it burst on our sight in so sudden a manner, and in such immediate proximity.

"But all eyes were attracted from this new object by a loud screaming and agitation of water close under the port bow, which turned out, upon examination, to be produced by the female population of the town who were enjoying their usual diurnal ablutions in 'birthday suits.' Our sudden appearance made them cluster together, and increased, if possible, their shrieking, and splashing, and fun. The group consisted of all colors, from pure white graduating to jetty black. The shouts of laughter and delight arising from the Alesto were hardly stifled by going to quarters to prepare for a large mass of cavalry drawn up on the beach, close to the course she was steering.

"Every disposable man was armed with a musket, and put as much under cover as the low and slight bulwarks of our vessel would allow. It was an anxious moment, passing this force so closely, as they might have masked a powerful battery. But as we slowly drew ahead, everything remained quiet except the orders of the captains of guns, 'Muzzle to the left!' as they kept the wide-throated thirty-twos trained into the centre of the enemy's mass, with a double charge of canister-shot. Here, the cavalry vidette were relieved, and another party took their place. The latter were evidently more hostilely inclined than the former party."

After some remarks on the character of the country, the author proceeds to give an account of an overland trip to Corrientes, whither he proceeded on horseback, to deliver his despatches to Sir Charles Hotham.

"Enough game might have been killed in this day's ride to load a waggon; but our energies were otherwise directed. Towards evening we left the open prairie, and entered a district partially wooded, which gradually became more picturesque and beautiful, and more thickly studded with horned cattle, horses, and sheep. Just as the sun was setting, we arrived at the estancia where we were to change horses. This was situated on a slight eminence, round which wound a shallow creek, or streamlet, absolutely alive with fish. As it was difficult to procure horses after dark, and still more so to find a way through these immense and trackless plains at night, we decided to remain until an hour before daybreak.

"When we dismounted, nothing could exceed the ceremonious politeness of the nearly naked Senors who became our hosts. Dinner (the best they had) was immediately ordered, soon prepared, and smoking before us. It consisted of beef, broiled, or rather singed, on the embers of a wood fire, then impaled on a common stick, skewerwise, and stuck into the ground beside us. We had also a large calabash full of delicious oranges picked from a tree in the enclosure or yard. By the time our primitive dinner was ready, we had unsaddled our steeds, and heaped all our traps, including mails, guns, pistols, rica, bridle, &c., together. Then pulling out our knives, we squatted round our provisions, and immediately commenced the repast.

"During our dinner, all the ladies of the family were intently watching us, and amusing themselves at our expense. Two were extremely pretty, but dressed in a fashion peculiar to this country. They had not a single article of clothing except a loose garment very low and very short. I cannot describe it better than by calling it half apron, half petticoat. Their glossy black hair was tastefully dressed. They were lolling in a high hammock close to us; and, whilst they kept their feet concealed,

seemed, with their light red, but clear complexions, to be very engaging. Their regular features, in spite of color, plainly demonstrate their European extraction, and showed a wide difference to the aboriginal features in the persons of the Guarani Indians, many of whom were lounging about.

"At nine o'clock, having arranged all my things as comfortably as circumstances would allow, with the mails for a pillow, and loaded fire-arms beside me, I tried to compose myself to sleep; but the excitement of the strange position I was in entirely banished any thought of repose. I therefore lit my cigar, and took a survey of this wild and strange scene, lighted up by a most beautiful moon, and further illuminated by numerous fire-flies flitting about the foliage of an orange tree close at hand, like so many erratic lamps.

"Moving and lying about higgledy-piggledy, were the numerous pets of the family, consisting of dogs, sheep, colts, fawns, goats, calves, fowls, ducks, children, and a good sized tiger-cat, who all appeared to scramble and agree together with the utmost confidence and cordiality. In the orange tree were several parrots, which had acquired from imitation, various human and bestial cries. The absurd clamor and gambols of this unique assembly were most extraordinary. Sometimes a profound stillness prevailed, only disturbed by the buzzing, and low, gentle whistle of insects or lizards; and anon, as a small fleecy cloud momentarily shaded the brilliant moonlight, the fire-flies appeared to gain additional lustre, and to multiply into countless numbers. A light air, loaded with perfume, just gave a gentle motion to the leaves of the orange tree, from which proceeded a low wailing sob, as from a child in great pain. This appeared to arouse a host of mourners. The sobbing was taken up by dozens of voices, apparently of all ages, until the chorus swelled into loud and agonizing grief.

"'Bless my heart! what on earth can this mean?' thought I, rising up, cocking my pistols, and looking anxiously round, 'rather skeary,' as brother Jonathan has it. For a short time, the distressing wail continued, and increased in painful chorus. I began really to be infected with melancholy feelings, when suddenly, the concert was changed into loud and screaming laughter, which, after swelling into a perfect diapason, fell as if from utter exhaustion. The source of the sounds was at length revealed: they were produced by the rascally parrots in the orange trees. Sleep was quite out of the question until a late hour, as the parrots were continually, upon any disturbing cause, venting their screams of joy or sorrow, or pleasure or hate, as the fancy struck them.

"My wakeful state brought on a train of thought. I wondered why so fertile and productive a soil, so salubrious and excellent a climate, so noble and extensive a river, should thus, as it were, be thrown out of the pale of the civilized world. Is it not a reflection upon old Spain, for treating her children in the manner she did, and keeping them in ignorance, for her own selfish advantage and profit? She richly deserves the fate she has drawn upon herself, by her treatment of these and other of her colonies.

"Thus I passed the greater part of the night, until even the parrots were hushed into silence. At length, drawing my poncho over my head I fully intended to get a good snooze, and had nearly succeeded, when a sudden blow on the head caused me to spring up and grasp my

weapons. But nothing was to be seen more than I had observed in the earlier part of the night; and, after looking carefully round, I lay down again, taking especial good care that my pistols were handy for instant use. I had hardly composed myself a second time when the blow was repeated; but now, being wide awake, it felt like a sudden pressure. The poncho was instantly torn off my face, and up I sprang again, rather dismayed at this strange and sudden assault. But all was quiet, and still, and motionless as before.

"As it is very uncomfortable to be thus disturbed, I determined to remain on the watch, and stop the cause, if possible, as, otherwise, I was certain no rest could be obtained."

"I therefore composed myself again, only drawing the poncho up to my chin, and in this position waited with every sense on the alert. In about five minutes, just as I was thinking myself mistaken or dreaming, a dark body passed swiftly over my face, giving me a good tap on the side of it. It was the tame tiger-cat, gambolling and jumping over me. As my finger was on the hair trigger of my pistol, to rise, turn, and fire at it, as it was scrambling over a heap of hides, was instinctively done before judgment could be used. The moment the deed was effected, I felt extremely wroth with myself, and ashamed, as I knew it would create a 'flare-up' in the estancia. Luckily I had missed the tiger-cat, so no bones were broken, and I thought the best plan would be to sham an accident. In the meantime, every soul had awoken, and the greatest consternation and alarm reigned amongst them, as the enemy's general, Urquiza, was known to be within thirty miles. The poor Estanceiros naturally thought it was a night attack."—*Steam Warfare in the Parana, &c.* By Commander Mackinnon, R.N.

Miscellany.

THE WRITINGS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

AMONG the unpublished works of Mr. Adams, besides his Diary, which extends over half a century, and would probably make some two dozen stout octavos, are Memoirs of the Earlier Public and Private Life of John Adams, second President of the United States, in three volumes; Reports and Speeches on Public Affairs; Poems, including two new cantos of Dermot McMorrogh; a Translation of Oberon, and numerous Reviews and Discourses. We hope the accomplished son of the deceased statesman will cause a complete edition of all these works to be issued with as little delay as possible.

Of the published writings of Mr. Adams, aside from his state papers, official correspondence, and speeches, which would make many volumes, the following is a chronological and nearly perfect catalogue:

1. Oration at Boston, 1793;
2. Answer to Paine's Rights of Man, 1793;
3. Address to the Members of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society;
4. Letters on Silesia;
5. Letters on Silesia, 1804;
6. Inaugural Oration at Harvard College, 1806;
7. Letters to H. G. Otis, in Reply to Timothy Pickering, 1808;
8. Review of the Works of Fisher Ames, 1809;
9. Lectures on Rhetoric and Oratory, two volumes, 1810;
10. Report on Weights and Measures, 1821;
11. Oration at Washington, 1821;
12. Duplicate Letters: the Fisheries and the Mississippi, 1822;
13. Oration to the Citizens of Quincy, 1831;
14. Oration on the Death of James Monroe, 1831;
15. Dermot McMorrogh, or the Conquest of Ireland, 1832;

16. Letters to Edward Livingston, on Free Masonry, 1833;
11. Letters to Wm. L. Stone, on the Entered Apprentices' Oath, 1833;
18. Oration on the Life and Character of Lafayette, 1835;
19. Oration on the Life and Character of James Madison, 1836;
20. The Characters of Shakspeare, 1837;
21. Oration delivered at Newburyport, 1837;
22. Letters to his Constituents of the Twelfth Congressional District of Massachusetts, 1837;
23. The Jubilee of the Constitution, 1839;
24. A Discourse on Education, delivered at Braintree, 1840;
25. An Address at the Observatory, Cincinnati, 1844.

Of Mr. Adams's Letters on Masonry, a new and complete edition has recently been printed for private distribution, in a handsome octavo volume, at Boston.

TO ROME.

Rome! oh Rome, Eternal City!
Who can gaze unmoved on thee?
Even Nature looks in pity,
On thy fallen majesty.

Yet—not faithless to her duty—
Shedding o'er thee purple light,
Still she grants a dower of beauty
To thy ruins, day and night.

Still she gives thee sunsets glorious;
Gold and crimson clothe the west,
While, like some proud Chief victorious,
Sinks the Sun-god to his rest.

Still thy day is fair,—but fairer,
Fairer far thy evening hour,
When the Moon, Night's queenly bearer,
Floats above yon mould'ring tower;

Scat'ring gems o'er every fountain,
Dropping sheen on every pool,
Pouring light upon the mountain—
Sad! but oh how beautiful!

Is not this the hour to ponder!—
Those dim vistas that we see,
Do they not wake thoughts that wander
On throughout Eternity?

Pace the stern old Colosseum,
Stumb'ring 'neath that peaceful ray,
Listen to the fir "Te Deum,"
Issuing from those cloisters grey;

Gaze upon yon lonely column
Rising, spirit-like, on high,
Keeping there its Vigil solemn
By thy grave, past Italy!

Temple, shrine, and queenly bower
Mantling ivy shrouds in gloom;
Wrapping, pall-like, haughty tower,
Regal pile and silent tomb.

More to tell were vain—were needless!
Who can choose but love this land?
Who can, of its beauties heedless,
Seek unmoved, another strand?

There the chilly blasts are rushing
Thro' the forests' leafless spray;
Here the trees yet bright are blushing
Ere they fade and fall away!

There men dream of fallen splendor,
Ruins old and cloudless skies:
Fancy there her dreams may tender—
Here we have realities!

Oh! what noble feats of glory,
World-subduer, thou hast seen!
Gaze upon these ruins hoary,
Gaze—and think what Rome has been!

Turn ye then!—a dawn is breaking
O'er the mouldering tomb and fane!
—Rome may be from slumber waking,
Mistress of the world again!

Roman Advertiser.

"That lovely woman had one rosy mouth
That I might kiss them all from north to south,

Was the humanitarian prayer of Byron in opposition to the well-known cruel and anti-philianthropic desire of Nero. Recent events, turning our City Hall into an omnibus, show that the bard's wish was not after all so very wild, if we assume that a poet may ever attain to the privileges of a politician. Wordsworth, for instance, may yet achieve some

such high prerogative as his quondam rival aspired to but in the dreams of poetry. Upon this subject the newspapers of last week offer some very remarkable statistics in their reporting columns. It is estimated by some that Mr. Clay, during the five days he was in New York, kissed or was kissed by at least two thousand five hundred women, making an average of 500 per day. In the grand osculation scene at the City Hall, the veteran, like that horseman red from Hohenlinden wiping his sabre on the mane of his charger, was seen to pause repeatedly, and wipe his lips with his red Bandanna. The whole thing offers a curious phenomenon. The career of Napoleon, indeed, was marked by a single instance of an elderly lady of rank approaching him for the single purpose of receiving a salutation; but that was deemed so remarkable that his biographers made special notice of the incident.

"This would have been more pleasant twenty years ago," said Napoleon, with a sneer, to one of his officers.

"Twenty years ago," replied the lady, turning upon her steps with dignity, "your gratified petitioner would not have dared, sire, to ask for herself an old woman's privilege."

Gallant Harry Clay, young enough for our next President, has not yet got to this state of privileged granny-hood, and his joyous prerogative must, therefore, spring from elements of character far more mesmeric in their influence over the sex than any attribute Napoleon could boast. "They are only trying to kiss his soul," were the actual words of a boy of twelve years old, who thus beautifully illustrated the march of mind, while somewhat bewildered by the march of manners.

NEW PROFESSION IN PARIS.—Upon a brass door-plate, in the Rue de Lancry, in Paris, is inscribed, "Ambroise Fortin, Fourteenth." Upon the common superstition that thirteen is an unlucky number at table, this gentleman has founded the profession of dining out—holding himself ready, at his lodgings, from six o'clock till eight, in full dress and appetite, to receive any summons and fill a vacancy at any table. His fitness for his profession consists, moreover, in unsuspected morals and complete acquaintance with the topic of the day. He passes his mornings in collecting the political hearsays, the private scandal, the *bon mots*, and the rumors of forthcoming gaieties. He begins to converse whenever looked at by his host, and ceases and eats when the attention is withdrawn, or when a real guest has anything to say. For this ready supply of a very common necessity to dinner-givers, he makes no charge—as he unites with his profession that of wine recommender, and is paid handsome sums by different owners of vineyards for speaking his mind as to the wines he finds on the different tables to which he thus has professional access. There are five well-known professed *quatorzièmes* (fourteenths) in Paris, and as it is estimated that there are 500 houses in that city where dinner parties are given, the fatal number of "thirteen" happens often enough to give full employment to these. It is supposed, indeed, that the profession will be largely increased before the publication of the next census of trades in the almanack. Mousieur Fortin is described as a very handsome young man, of dignified manners and unstaggerable self-possession, an ornament to any table, and claiming no subsequent acquaintance, unless by the expressed wish of his employer.—*English Paper.*

Recent Publications.

Historical and Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine. Translated by Jacob M. Howard, Esq. Parts III. and IV. Philadelphia: Carey & Hart.

This work is now complete in four parts. The copious extracts given in recent numbers of the Literary World, from the two first parts, have afforded our readers ample taste of its quality; and the concluding portion is equally full of interesting detail, animated colloquy, and vivid description. Everything relating to Josephine possesses peculiar attractions; her noble devotion to Napoleon, in spite of his unfeeling treatment, shines out in every word and action; and the perusal of these pages will only increase the estimation in which her memory is already held. As regards the genuineness of the Memoirs, we are not prepared to pronounce so readily; we will only say that the dialogues herein contained, and the secret motives and intrigues here narrated might actually have occurred, without conflicting with the generally received character of the principal actors. We shall probably take up this work at greater length in an early number.

The Happiness of the Blessed. By Richard Mant, D.D. New York: Stanford & Swords, 130 Broadway. 12mo. pp. 226.

A Manual of Devotions, for Confirmation and First Communion. By the author of "Steps to the Altar." Same Publishers. 36mo. pp. 104.

BISHOP MANT's well known work is here reprinted from the sixth London edition, and as the learned author refrains from all "unauthorized and imaginary speculations," "venturing only where the sacred text doth, as it were, lead me by the hand," its publication is not unseasonable; and its more sober statements will act as a make-weight to the revelations and developments which have been lately given to the world upon more dubious grounds.

The "Manual," also a reprint, is designed to assist in preparing candidates for confirmation. The American editor makes an earnest appeal to parents and pastors at least to give it a trial; and as the prayers and meditations appear to be judiciously selected, no objection will probably be raised to putting its efficacy to the test.

General Scott and his Staff. With Accurate Portraits, and other Illustrations. 12mo. pp. 224. 1848.

General Taylor and his Staff. With Accurate Portraits, and other Illustrations. Philadelphia: Grigg, Elliot & Co. 12mo. pp. 294. 1848.

It is barely possible to keep pace with the multitude of books to which the war with Mexico has given rise, and in compassion to future historians, who according to present appearances will be overburdened with materials, we hope to see some abatement of the flood. Years will elapse before the true history of the war can be written; party feeling must be allowed to cool, and national animosities to subside before an accurate exhibition of the origin, conduct, and events of the struggle can be laid before the world. Still, contemporaries are naturally impatient to get what glimpses they can at events as they occur, and of course prefer the convenient and durable form of a book to the unwieldy and perishable newspaper. Publishers are not disposed to be backward in meeting this demand; and among the latest issues we find the above-mentioned books, which contain between them memoirs and sketches of all the officers who have distinguished themselves in the campaigns in Mexico up to the present time. The information is drawn from the best accessible sources, the publishers having availed themselves of public documents and private communications, and as far as their materials allowed, have apparently done justice to all the parties: they seem to have endeavored to narrate only what is actually known, and can be satisfactorily ascertained.

* Messrs. Stanford & Swords are the publishers of Dr. Turner's Work on the Jewish Rabbits, reviewed in our last. Their names were accidentally omitted.

Mark Wilton, the Merchant's Clerk. By Charles B. Tayler, M.A. New York: Stanford & Swords. 1848.

ANOTHER of those excellent stories written expressly to develop religious truth or moral teachings, which have given the author a wide popularity on both sides of the Atlantic. His characteristics are too well known to require our eulogium. We cannot, however, but admire the utility of his design, which selects characters from every class of society, from "Lady Mary" to the "Merchant's Clerk."

The Elements of Logic. By Richard Whately, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, &c. Boston: Munroe & Co.; New York: Cooledge & Brother, 1848.

The Elements of Rhetoric. Same author and publisher.

THERE are few men to whom we could more justly look for a good book on logic, than to the clear and strong minded Archbishop of Dublin, who in so many encounters with the enemies of orthodoxy has approved the temper and keenness of his dialectics. Of the book before us, every student knows the value. Bishop Whately's Rhetoric is worthy of its parentage and fraternity. Both essays were originally published in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, and contributed greatly to the high reputation of that celebrated work.

Ida Norman; or, Trials and their Uses. By Mrs. Lincoln Phelps, Principal of Patapsco Female Institute. Baltimore: Cushing & Brothers.

If there is any truth in the grand principle of homoeopathy, that the same thing which causes any given disease is that to which we must look for its cure, it might be supposed that novels would cure the moral mischief, the mental disease which novels have caused. One thing is certain, there are patients who in the way of reading will take nothing else. These considerations may lead good persons to write good novels. The reason which induced Mrs. Lincoln Phelps to write this fable, was to give variety to her teachings of morals and manners; and having found it to produce a good effect on her own pupils, she has very naturally given it to the public.

Mrs. Lincoln Phelps possesses practical good sense. This her success in teaching has fully shown. Her works on Botany, Chemistry, and other natural sciences, have demonstrated the variety and extent of her acquirements. Knowledge in the writer is the gold which gives value to the piece, whether the stamp be after the fashion of a guinea or an eagle. Without the great knowledge of Sir Walter Scott, his novels would not have had such an immense run. He knew perfectly geography and history, and judging from his works, it might be said almost everything else. Mrs. Phelps is not unfamiliar with science, and seems perfectly at home in matters of business, and especially concerning education—we mean that extensive education given by the circumstances of life, as well as that imparted by teachers; and on the changes of character caused by these turns the plot of the work. Hence the young, while highly interested, may be instructed, and parents and teachers, in following out ideal developments of character, will find under the fascinating veil of fiction, a deep philosophy speaking by example. Yet Ida Norman is a real novel, which one does not like to lay down till after reading it through, and it is not too long for one good sitting.

Wreck of the Glide, with Recollections of the Fijis, and of Wallis Island. New York and London: Wiley & Putnam. 1848. 12mo. pp. 204.

A SHORT narrative of adventures, which occurred eighteen years ago, in the course of a trading voyage to the Pacific Ocean. The author died in 1845, and this little volume has been prepared from his manuscript, with additions from the journals of some of his shipmates. The ground has been so much traversed of late that the information it contains has been already

supplied in far greater detail than is here given; and the only source of interest that now remains is of a personal nature. The record will, however, be read with mournful pleasure by the friends and connexions of the author; and it is mainly, we suppose, with a view to their gratification that it has assumed the form of a book. Under all the circumstances, we are disposed to refrain from subjecting it to minute criticism. It is right to state, however, that the author appears to aim at scrupulous fidelity in his account of what he saw in his wanderings; and the numerous perils and hardships he underwent entitle him to all the sympathy which such adventures always excite. The fifty or sixty pages narrating the incidents after the wreck are the best written part of the volume. A word respecting the collision between the crew and the natives of Pearhyn's island may not be misplaced. "The coolness and decision" of the captain do not seem to have been equalled by his discretion and his humanity. Thirty men, bristling with pistols, muskets, cutlasses, &c., and with cannon loaded with grape, had nothing serious to apprehend from fifty or sixty savages armed with spears, and not allowed to come out of the ship's channels. In dealing with such tribes, the civilized man should be slow to use the fearful means of destruction which he has at command; and the indiscretion or even violence of a single reckless savage will hardly justify indiscriminate slaughter. These doings leave a hatred and an enmity behind which descend with tenfold fury upon the next unfortunate crew whom the chances of the seas may throw into the power of the infuriated survivors.

The hero of the following anecdote carries on his breast scars that few men bear. What a lion he must have been in the forecastle!—

"One of the men related a remarkable incident respecting himself. He was in a boat with others, and about harpooning a whale, when he lost his balance and fell into the sea. The whale, disposed to help a fellow-creature in distress, seized him feet foremost, and went below the surface. He soon reappeared, and gave up his hold of the unfortunate man, who was then rescued by the men in the boat. The prints of the whale's teeth upon his chest and back were the only injury that he received. Finding me slow of belief, he bared his breast, and showed me, certainly, some very large scars. Of course I had nothing more to say, and merely repeat the narration for the benefit of others."

Foreign Literary Intelligence.

At the meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, January 17, a letter was read from Dr. Plouviez, of Lille, giving an account of an experiment on a dog with chloroform. The animal (a small one) was made to inhale the twentieth part of an ounce, and was insensible in about fifteen seconds. The breathing now became difficult, and it died in a minute and a half after the exhibition of the dose. The report goes on to say, "On dissection, there was nothing to indicate the cause of death. Dr. Plouviez, in order to ascertain what course could be taken in the event of such an accident occurring to a human patient, made several experiments with various animals which were ceasing to breathe after the use of chloroform. He introduced air into the lungs in the same way as is done with persons who have been suffocated with the fumes of charcoal, by stimulating the act of respiration and from time to time slightly compressing the chest. By adopting this means all the animals speedily resumed their former state. In some cases he even waited until the breathing had entirely ceased, and the animals were apparently dead. In various periods of time, from thirty seconds to four minutes, he was able to bring them to life."

In a letter to the Athenæum, giving some details of the natural history of Scinde, Sir R. J. Murchison, speaking of a collection of living plants made by Capt. Vicary, states that they have been discovered to be "made up of Indian

forms, mixed up with those of Persia, Arabia, Africa, and particularly of *Egypt*; several species of the latter country being absolutely identical with those of *Scinde*. To the geologist who traces the same nummulitic limestone from the Nile to the Indus, this discovery is interesting as showing that—inasmuch as these two distant regions must formerly have been under a sea which was pervaded by a Fauna common to the whole of it,—so in the present terrestrial state of things the similarity of the Scindian and Egyptian subsoils (which are continuous, not separated by any great natural barriers) is accompanied by a striking coincidence in the living Flora of the two countries.

"The physical geographer will not fail to profit by this new observation on the distribution of plants."

In a later number of the same paper, there is an extract from a letter of Assistant-Surgeon Stocks, who is going over the same ground, to a friend in London:—

"I have as yet collected only about 300 plants in Scinde,—out of which I send you about half. You will see by the specimens how peculiar is the Flora of this interesting country—every plant, however, merely confirmatory of remarks, frequently repeated, made by you in your 'Himalayan Botany.' I mean the connexion indicated by you between the North Asian and the Syrian Flora. I hope at some future time, when I have examined all Scinde, to say more on this head. * * * The Ameers' hunting-forests are chiefly made up of *Acacia Arabica*, with *Vachellia farnesiana*. Other forest trees in Scinde are the *Dalbergia sissoo* (*Tâlee*) and a *Populus* (*Bahun*) allied to *Populus Euphratica*; also *Albizzia Lebbeck* (*Sirree*). The Wild Date is common—and on the Beloochistan Hills grows the *Chamareaops Ritchiana*. The tree Tamarisk (*Guz*) grows to a very large size, and yields the *Sakun*, or tamarish galls, much used in Scinde medicine. The tamarisk manna is very common in Scinde; and I am preparing an account of it. It is commonly sold in the bazaars in some parts of Scinde, and eaten as a sweetmeat. * * *

The hills of Scinde have a vegetation akin to that of Arabia and the Persian Gulf—to which they are similar in geological formation, and are connected, in every way. Their plants must also resemble those of Beloochistan Proper and Cabool—especially towards the north of Scinde, above Shikarpur; while it is at the south of Scinde, about Kurrachee, that the greatest likeness to Arabia will exist. The sandy soil of Scinde, the arid deserts, and the banks of the river and its branches, will have a vegetation like that of Egypt from similarity in external influences, &c.,—but also like that of the Punjab and the space between Delhi and the Sutlej, from actual geographical continuity.—And this is exactly what happens."

A translation from the Turkish of "The Book of the Soudan; or Travels of the Sheikh Mahomed Zain el Abidin in Nigritia," by Dr. Rosen, is the subject of much interest in Germany. The Atheneum says: "An opinion was at first entertained that this book might be identical with the travels of Mahomed, the son of Omar, of Tunis,—translated by M. Jomard. This is not the case; though it is a notable coincidence that two intelligent Musselman Sheiks—Mahomed the son of Omar, and Mahomed the son of Ali—should have visited Central Africa, and enriched history, science, and literature, with the results of their researches. Some of the events and circumstances related in 'The Book of the Soudan' are very remarkable. Among these we may especially mention the account of the vast ruins and ancient relics discovered by Zain el Abidin. He says, 'As I was wandering about in a valley not far from Wadai, I descried foundation walls projecting out of the earth, like those of the buildings in my native home, Tunis. They were made of hewn stone; but were destroyed by time and by the mountain torrents. Upon a closer investigation of the locality I traced an evident connexion of these remains,—

which led me to conclude that I was standing amid the ruins of an overthrown city. I sought to obtain information from my companions; but they assured me that they had never heard anything of the early history of these parts, with which they were entirely unacquainted. These extensive remains of buildings stretch along the length of the valley and spread over the right declivity. I wandered about amidst them, and clearly discerned the various streets; and I was confirmed in my opinion that these must be the ruins of an ancient city.' If these monuments be actually in existence, and if they were erected by a negro nation, they refute the generally prevalent opinion respecting the total indifference of this race to the art of building. The King of Prussia intends, therefore, to send a scientific expedition for the purpose of ascertaining by personal research and investigation the correctness of the report made by Sheikh Mahomed ben Ali ben Zain el Abidin."

Musical Review.

MUSICAL affairs are at a stand-still. The Opera is closed, concerts have come to a pause, and the Ethiopian and Christy's Minstrels will have the town to themselves when the Hutchinsons leave. The entertainments of all these companies have been so frequently given, and are so widely known, that it has become superfluous to dwell upon them. Many, however, attend these performances, and especially those of the Hutchinsons, who take no interest in the higher departments of musical art. The Sacred Music Society performed the Creation on Saturday night last as a complimentary tribute to Henry Clay, who was the object of a great deal more attention than the music.

The Lament of the Blind Orphan Girl. Sung by Abby Hutchinson. Music by Bradbury. *The Pilgrim Harper.* Words by Samuel Lover. Music by Stephen Massett. Atwill, 201 Broadway.

THERE is little worth noting in the first of these songs, save that the words are commonplace, and are entirely free from the restraints of correct accentuation and rhythm, while the music can at least make good its claims to simplicity, which, if the composer had that quality principally in view, has been attained to perfection.

The "Pilgrim Harpers" is a far more meritorious composition in every respect. The melody is flowing, the accompaniment is judiciously varied to meet the various phases of meaning, and Mr. Lover's name is a clue to the character of the words. The introductory eight bars are in F minor; the key then changes to F major, in which, with the exception of occasional modulations, it remains throughout. It is all plain sailing for the voice, no *tours de force* are required. A very showy vignette is prefixed.

Variations Elegantes, pour servir de l'Etude. By Ch. Czerny. Nos. 1 to 24. Martin & Beals, 184 Washington st., Boston.

A VERY good idea, and one of the best uses to which variations can be put. An air is selected for each number, and variations appended for the purpose of exercising the performer in the minutiae of execution; for instance, one number is devoted to exercises in trills, another to crossing the hands, another to staccato and legato playing, and so on for twenty-four numbers. They embrace the qualities of the useful and agreeable, which are so seldom united in musical exercises. They can be procured in this city.

Songs without Words. By Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy. Nos. 1 and 2. Boston: Oliver Ditson, 115 Washington st.

IT has long been a desirable thing to have these beautiful compositions made more accessible to the pianoforte player, but publishers generally have been shy of incurring the risk, as a

rapid sale was not to be anticipated in a market where polkas, waltzes, and marches form the chief staple. The present moment is peculiarly favorable for the success of the enterprise; and we should be glad to find these pieces on every pianoforte in the land. The more they are played, the more will their beauties be apparent. They are of no ephemeral character, but are destined for all time. These numbers contain twelve of the songs; they are to be completed in six numbers, to be published once a month. Circumstances compel us this week to be unusually brief, but we shall endeavor to notice the rest more particularly as they appear. They may be had at Firth & Pond's, and W. Hall & Co., Broadway.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR versifying correspondents must not think us insensible to their claims, if we do not even acknowledge the reception of their pieces. The truth is, we are deluged with verse, and the greater part of it is the offspring of the *constructive* not the *poetic* faculty. A lawyer in the listless intervals between the appearance of his clients; a country pastor, whose sermon for the next Sunday is written, musing in his quiet study; a collegian returned from recitation, and falling into a meditative mood—each feels a kind of intellectual necessity to accomplish something; a rhyme of Byron, or Moore, or Barry Cornwall, begins to buzz in their memory; and, all at once, the idea strikes them that it would be a fine thing to write a poem: so, without any inspiration derived from actual experience of love, grief, heroism, or any other genuine impulse, they proceed to string together euphonious lines, read them aloud, and finding harmony in the sound, imagine they have given birth to a poem, instead of having only beguiled a vacant mood by exciting the *imitative faculty*. Such is the true origin of half the verses with which the pigeon-holes of editors are stuffed; and it would be an endless task to indite elaborate opinions of the promise such amateur bards suggest: a most ungrateful task to harshly comment upon their defects and merits. Amateur poetry, like amateur pictures, has never reached any very great excellence. The first law of production, in any work of art, is *spontaneity*; but this is worth nothing without that severe and toilsome elaboration which can alone make the artist. Shall we add that, in our practical country, nothing but an uncontrollable volition "to wreak oneself upon expression," can warrant a man of sense in devoting his valuable hours to that soul-absorbing and mind-exacting labor which, practised faithfully at some period of his career, can alone produce either poet, sculptor, or painter? Had our friend U., of Philadelphia, duly meditated this matter, he never would have sent us a letter with such an unpoetical expression in it as the very common blunder of "*over* the signature"—for the metaphorical phrase originally derived from the ensign of the soldier, the device of the knight, the armorial bearing of the baron, the totem, if you please, of the Indian sachem, under which he presents himself to the world. U., as a lawyer, must at least be more or less familiar with the phrase, "given under my hand and seal," as a true English idiom, albeit the hand and seal (which in this instance constitute "the signature") are placed at the bottom of the document. We do not talk of a vessel sailing "*over*" the flag of the United States when her ensigns are sent below at sunset! Both copies of J. A. M.'s verses came duly to hand. If he has forgotten that they were published two or three years ago in the *Excelsior*, we, at least, have been sufficiently often reminded of the fact that they are not a fresh offering, by meeting with them repeatedly in our exchange papers. M.'s unintelligible "miscellany" has been thrown into the fire; their writer can produce better things than such mawkish sentimentalities.

Publishers' Circular.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TICKNOR & Co. of Boston are about to publish Landor's "Hellenics," from the enlarged and complete edition just issued in England. The London papers have spoken very favorably of the work, and there is little doubt but its publication here will be hailed with much satisfaction.

LITTLE & BROWN, of Boston, announce the

[March 18.

publication of English Reports both in Law and Equity, to be comprised in two series, the first commencing with the Year Books, and coming down to the Term Reports of Mr. East, the second commencing with East's Reports, and coming down to Jan. 1, 1848. The collection will embrace all the cases that have been cited or may be supposed to have any practical value at the present time. It is hoped that both the series may be brought within 24 vols. Vol. I. will probably be ready early in the summer. To be edited by John C. Perkins.

CASSIUS M. CLAY has in press a work on Mexico.

To ADVERTISERS and the TRADE the Publishers submit the importance of contributing to the efficient support of an enterprise which keeps actively before the country the claims of literature. The more the TRADE can extend the circulation of this paper and resort to it as their medium of communication with the Reading Public and one another, the more certainly they promote their own interest.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Copy one Year,	\$3 00
Two Copies " or one copy two years,	5 00
Five " " to one address,	10 00

Payments to be made in advance.

In addition to the Agents for this paper, which we have previously announced, we give the following:

J. C. Morgan, Messrs. Weld & Co.,	{ New Orleans.
W. H. Weld,	
Thomas S. Waterman,	{ Soliciting and Travelling Agents
John B. Weld,	for the Southwestern States.
James Deering,	
Samuel Colman, Soliciting Agent, Washington, D. C.	
David F. Whiting, 227 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, Soliciting Agent.	
G. Fish, and David H. Evans, are the only authorized Soliciting Agents in this City.	
Booksellers, generally, are requested to act as Agents for this paper, for which the usual commission will be allowed.	

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square of 18 lines, each insertion,	75
One Column, "	4 00
One Page, "	10 00
Less than a Square, 5 cents per line, each insertion.	

YEARLY TERMS.

Eighteen Lines,	30 00
Thirty Lines,	45 00
One Column,	150 00
One Page,	400 00

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS must be sent in before Tuesday of the week of Publication, and, unless marked, will be inserted until forbidden, or at the convenience of the publishers.

ADVERTISERS BY THE YEAR, occupying more space than agreed for, will be charged at the same rate for the extra matter; and no allowance will be made when advertisements are not sent to occupy or fill the space engaged.

TO CHANGE AN ADVERTISEMENT, specific directions must be written upon the one to be substituted, in order to avoid mistakes.

TO WITHDRAW AN ADVERTISEMENT notice must be given to the Publishers the week beforehand.

OSGOOD & CO., Publishers,
157 Broadway.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM MARCH 11 TO MARCH 18.

BACHELOR (THE) OF THE ALBANY. A Tale. (Harper) 27th cts.

BAKER'S ELEMENTARY MUSIC BOOK. 2d edition (B. B. Mussey & Co., Boston).

CHALMERS' (DR.) DAILY SCRIPTURE READING. Vol. 2 (Harper & Brothers), \$1.

CHAPMAN'S TREATISE ON THE AMERICAN RIFLE Practice. 1 vol. with engraving (Appletons), \$1 25.

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY, for March (Crosby & Nichols), \$3.

CLAY (THE) CODE; or, Text-Book of Eloquence. Edited by George Vandenhoff (Spalding & Shepard).

CONGREGATIONAL (THE) SINGING BOOK; or, the Music of our Fathers. Revised by Asa Fitz. (Phillips & Sampson, Boston.)

COOPER'S NEW NOVEL.—Jack Tier; or, the Florida Reefs. 2 vols. 12mo. (Burgess & Stringer), 50 cts.

FAMILY EXPENSE BOOK. (Marsh, Boston.)

FLOWERS PERSONIFIED. Part 14 (R. Martin), 25 cents.

HORSE (THE).—The Gentleman's New Pocket Farrier. 1 vol. (Ticknor & Co.), \$1.

LANE'S (E. W.) TRANSLATION OF THE ARABIAN Nights' Entertainments. Part 1 (Harper & Brothers) 25 cts.

MORELL'S PHILOSOPHY.—A Historical and Critical Review of the Speculative Philosophy of Europe in the Ninth Century. By J. D. Morell. (Carter) \$1.

ORTHOPHONY; or, Cultivation of the Voice. 1 vol. 12mo. (Ticknor & Co.).

PARKER'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY: a Text-Book for Schools and Academies. (A. S. Barnes & Co.).

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Nos. 43 and 44, completing the work (Harpers), each 25 cts.

PLAYS.—The Apostate: a Tragedy in 5 Acts. By R. L. Shiel. (Berford & Co.), 12th cts.

ROBERT MACAULEY: a Play. (William Bell) 12th cts.

SECRET MEMOIRS OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE. Parts 3 and 4, completing the work, \$1.

SHAKESPEARE PROVERBS; or, the Wise Saws of our Wisest Poet collected into a Modern Instance. By Mary Cowden Clarke. 1 very neat vol. 12mo. (Wiley & Putnam), 75 cts.

SOLLY ON THE HUMAN BRAIN. 1 vol. 8vo. (Ticknor & Co.).

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER for March. (Henry Kermot, agent) 50 cts.

SPARKS' LIFE AND WRITINGS OF WASHINGTON. Vol. 10 (Harpers), \$1 50.

STALLO'S PHILOSOPHY OF NATURE: embracing the Philosophical Systems of Schelling and Hegel, and Oken's System of Nature. By J. B. Stallo, A.M. 1 vol. 12mo. (Crosby & Nichols, Boston), \$1 25.

TRUE ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW CHURCH, as Indicated in the Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, and Demonstrated by Charles Fourier. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 454 (W. Radde), \$1.

WATERSTON'S (REV. R. C.) DISCOURSE ON THE Life and Character of John Quincy Adams. Pamphlet (Ticknor & Co.), 12th cts.

WAR WITH THE SAINTS By Charlotte Elizabeth. 1 neat vol. (M. W. Dodd),

WILSON'S TALES OF THE BORDERS. Nos. 7 and 8, beautifully printed (Shannon), each 12th cts.

WHOM TO MARRY AND HOW TO GET MARRIED. No. 4 (Carey & Hart), 6 1/4 cts.

LIST OF FOREIGN BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

AUBENAS—Histoire du parlement de Paris. 8vo. vol. 1, la partie.

BOYER.—Traité des maladies chirurgicales et des opérations qui leur conviennent. 3d édit. 7 vols. 8vo. £2 16s. BREQUIGNY.—Lettres de rois, reines et autres personnages des cours de France et d'Angleterre, depuis Louis VII. jusqu'à Henri IV. tirées des Archives de Londres. Publiées par Champollion Figeac. 2 vols. 4to.

CLERCQ.—Formulaire à l'usage des consultans; suivi d'un appendice, contenant le tarif des chancelleries consulaires et les principales lois et ordonnances relatives aux consultans. 8vo. 13s.

D'ARCHIAC—Histoire des progrès de la géologie de 1834. à 1845. Publiées par la Société géologique de France. 8vo. vol. 1, pp. 679, 9s.

DE LA PRIMAUDAISE.—Etudes sur le commerce au moyen age. Histoire du Commerce de la Mer Noire et des colonies génovaises de la Crimée. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

DUMAS.—Le Véloce, ou Tangier, Alger et Tunis. 8vo. vol. 1. 7s. 6d.

DURAT-LAVALLE.—Droit et législation des armées de terre et de mer; recueil méthodique complet des lois, décrets, &c., &c. Vol. 8. 12s.

ETIENNE.—Traité de l'office, avec dessins gravés sur acier. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

ESPAGNE (L') pittoresque, artistique et monumentale, meurs, usages et costumes. Par Cuendias et Féreal. 8vo. 44 plates. 21s.

FETIS.—La musique mise à la portée de tout le monde. 8vo. 36 édit. authentique. 6s.

FONTENELLE DE VAUDORE.—Histoire du monastère et des évêques de Lugon. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

FREUDENFELD.—Tableau analytique de l'histoire universelle, présenté d'après les vrais principes, pour servir de guide dans les études historiques. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

GUIZOT.—Nouveau dictionnaire universel des synonymes de la langue française, etc. 46 édit. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

HOUSSEY.—Histoire de la peinture flamande et hollandaise. 2e édit. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s.

LAPLACE.—Ses œuvres. Vol. 7 and last, 4to. containing "Théorie analytique des probabilités," 16s.

LETTRONNE.—Recueil des inscriptions grecques et latines de l'Egypte, étudiées dans leur rapport avec l'histoire politique, l'administration intérieure, etc. 4to. Vol. 2, and atlas, £2 5s.

LIVRE de poste pour 1848. 8vo. 15s.

MÉMOIRES de l'Académie royale de médecine. 4to. vol. 13, 6 plates, 20s.

— de Mine, la Marquise de Larochejaquelein. 8vo. 6s.

MICHELIN.—Iconographie zoophytologique, description de localités et terrains des polypiers fossiles de France et des pays environnans. 4to, and atlas of plates. £4 4s.

MILLON.—Éléments de chimie organique, comprenant les applications de cette science à la physiologie animale. 2 vols. 8vo. 15s.

PIGEORY.—Les monuments de Paris; histoire de l'architecture civile, politique et religieuse. 1 thick vol. 8vo. plates. 21s.

— Etat de l'architecture moderne. 12mo. 1s.

POUJOLAT.—Histoire de la révolution française. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s.

PROTESTATION du peuple des Deux-Siciles: document traduit de l'Italien. Par M***, avec une préface de Ricciardi. 8vo. 2s.

QUILLET.—Eglantine solitaire. Poésies. 8vo. 5s.

RENEE.—Les princes militaires de la maison de France, contenant les états de services et les biographies de près de 300 princes, &c. 8vo. 15s.

SANDEAU.—Un héritage. 18mo. 3s.

SEGUR.—Fables. 12mo. 3s.

SOUVENIRS historiques des résidences royales de France. Tom. 7—Château de Compiegne. 8vo. 6s.

SPACH.—Histoire naturelle des végétaux. Phanérogames. Vol. 14, Tables. 8vo. text, 5s. 6d.; plates, plain, 3s.; colored, 6s.

ST-PRIEST (A. de).—Histoire de la conquête de Naples par Charles d'Anjou, frère de St-Louis. Vols. 1 to 4, 8vo. £1.

STENZLER (A. F.).—De Lexicographiae Sanscritae Principiis. Commentatio academica. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

STEYN PARVE (D. J.).—Dissertatio mathematica inaug. de Curvis funiculariis. 4to. 7s.

STRUVE (F. G. W.).—Etudes d'Astronomie stellaire, la voie lactée et sur la distance des étoiles fixes. 8vo. 4s.

SUE.—Sept péchés capitaux. "L'Orgueil." 18mo. vols. 1 and 2. 6s.

TACITI OPERA. Emendavit et commentariis instruit L. Döderlein. 2 vols. 8vo. 15s.

Vol. 1, Annales, 7s.; Vol. 2, Historia, Germania, &c., 8s.

TALVJ.—Geschichte der Colonisation von Neu-England. Von den ersten Niederlassungen daseinst im J. 1607 bis zur Einführung der Provinzialverfassung von Massachusetts im J. 1692. Nach d. Quellen bearb. Nebst Karte von Neu-England im J. 1674. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

TESORO de escritores misticos españoles, publicado de Ochoa. 3 vols. 8vo. 32s.

TESTAMENTUM NOVUM Graece. Ex recognitione Knappa emendatum edid. C. G. G. Theile. Editio ster. 2, emendator. 16mo. 2s. 6d.

THEORY.—Cour de littérature générale, 2ième partie: Principes de littérature. 8vo., 6s.

THUCYDIDIS (L') bello Peloponnesiaco Libri VIII. Recens. et explic. F. H. Bothe. Tom. 1, Fasc. 2, Libros iii. et iv. contin. 8vo., 3s.

TIBBENS.—Dictionnaire français-anglais et anglais-français. 32mo. 4s.

TROLLEY.—Traité de la hiérarchie administrative, ou de l'organisation et de la compétence des diverses autorités administratives. 8vo. vols. 1 to 4.

VALENTIN (DR. G.).—Lehrbuch der Physiologie des Menschen. 2d edit. improved, with numerous woodcuts. vol. 1, 2 parts, and vol. 2, part 1. royal 8vo., 2s.

VINET.—Etudes évangéliques. 8vo., 7s.

UNGER (F.).—Chloris Protagoras. Beitrag zur Flora der Vorwelt. Part 8—10, imp. 4to. 15 colored plates, 35s.

VOCABULARIUS OPTIMUS.—Zur Begrüssung der in Basel versammelten Philologen und Schulmänner im Auftr. der Universität hrg. von W. Wackernagel. 4to. 3s.

WAITZ (G.).—Deutsche Verfassungsgeschichte. Vol. 2, 8vo., 15s.—Vols. 1 and 2, 22s.

WALLON.—Histoire de l'esclavage dans l'antiquité. 3 vols. 8vo., 24s.

WOLOWSKI.—Etudes d'économie politique et de statistique. Le paupérisme des Flandres. Exposition agricole et industrielle de Bruxelles. De la statistique, etc. 8vo., 7s. 6d.

ZESTERMANN (A. C. A.).—De Basilicis Libri tres. Ex comment. ab Acad. Regia Belgica praemio donat. ad a. 1846. Tom. 21, 4to. 7 plates, 10s. 6d.

Advertisements.

THE GRAND COLLECTION

OF THE

WORKS OF THE

OLD MASTERS.

Is to be again opened,

On and after Monday the 20th of March, at the

GALLERY OF THE

LYCEUM BUILDING.

m18 tf No. 503 Broadway.—Admittance 25 cents.

WANTED

VOLUMES III. X. AND XII.

ONE OR ALL,

OF MURRAY'S EDITION

OF LORD BYRON'S WORKS,

In seventeen duodecimo Vols.

m18 tf

NEW MUSIC.

WILLIAM HALL & SON,

No. 230 Broadway, cor. Park Place,

SUCCESSORS TO

FIRTH, HALL & POND.

Will Publish this week,

MUSIC of the STEVEMARKISCHE Musical Company, " Sounds from Home," composed by Gung'l, " The Warrior's Joy," by Gung'l, arranged by Burgoulier, " The United States Polka," and " Sounds from the Heart," a Favorite Set of Waltzes, composed by Rizha (Lender), Six New Polkas arranged by E. Nathan, viz.—" Poughkeepsie," " Cornelia," " Forget me Not," " Fairy Bell," " Champagne," and " Sailor's."

m18 tf

Just Published by

GEORGE NICHOLS,
BOOKSELLER TO THE UNIVERSITY,
IN CAMBRIDGE.

1. THE CLOUDS OF ARISTOPHANES, with Notes by C. C. Felton, Elliot Professor of Greek Literature. *New and Revised Edition.*
2. THE PANEGYRICUS OF ISOCRATES, from the Text of Bremi, with English Notes by C. C. Felton.
3. POEMS BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. Second Series.
4. A SYNOPSIS OF THE LICHENES OF NEW ENGLAND, the other Northern States, and British America. By Edward Tuckerman, A. M.

Also for sale,

AN EXAMINATION OF NORTH AMERICAN LICHENES.

With a Preliminary View of the Structure and General History of the Plants, and of the Friesian System: To which is prefixed an Essay on the Natural Systems of Oken, Fries, and Endlicher.

BY EDWARD TUCKERMAN.

In Press,

THE BIRDS OF ARISTOPHANES.

Notes by Professor Felton.

m11 tf

IMPORTANT TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

NEW SERIES OF READING BOOKS,

By JOSHUA LEAVITT,

Author of Leavitt's Easy Lessons.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

23 CORNHILL, BOOKSELLERS' ROW,

BOSTON,

Publish one of the most valuable and elegant Series of Readers for Common Schools which have ever been offered to the Educators of Youth, comprised in four Books, as follows:

THE PRIMER OR FIRST BOOK, or Little Lessons for Learners, containing 72 pages, 18mo, elegantly illustrated with numerous Designs by Mallory, printed on new type and superior paper, and bound in full cloth, with gilt sides—making a serviceable, elegant, and attractive book for a child.

THE SECOND BOOK, or Leavitt's Easy Lessons, is a work which has been so universally approved by the best teachers in New England, for twenty years past, that no further recommendation is needed. This is substantially the same work with a *new Introduction*. Its external appearance is very unlike its predecessors. The present edition is printed from new type, on superior paper, elegantly and substantially bound in embossed morocco, with cloth sides and gilt title, 180 pages, 18mo.

THE THIRD READER is of the same general character as the Easy Lessons, but more advanced, intended for older scholars. The sprightly and attractive style and spirit of the Second Book runs through the Third. Great care has been taken in the selection of pieces, to get such as are calculated to interest the youthful mind, believing that it is next to impossible to teach a child to read well from a heavy, dull, prosy, uninteresting text-book. 12mo. 210 pages, printed and bound in the best manner.

THE FOURTH READER is intended for the higher classes in Common Schools, and contains pieces of still higher character than those in the preceding books. The author has studiously avoided the introduction into this volume, of extracts from elaborate *Essays, Speeches, Dissertations, &c., &c.*, and has aimed to meet the wants of the scholar in the school-room. He has selected and arranged such pieces as are calculated to arouse and inspirit a school, and make good readers, and has rejected many pieces of sterling character, and of great literary merit, deeming them altogether above the comprehension of the mass of scholars in our Common Schools.

The attention of Teachers and School Committees is particularly called to the *elegant and substantial style* of this series of Readers, to the *paper, printing, and binding*, and also to the *very low price* at which the publishers have determined to sell them. We hope for large sales, and shall be satisfied with small profits.

For Sale in New York, by

HUNTINGTON A SAVAGE.

In Newark, N. J.,

A. L. DENNIS & BROTHER.

m4w

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS

Just Published by

GRIGG, ELLIOT & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

GENERAL TAYLOR AND HIS STAFF; comprising Memoirs of Generals Taylor, Worth, Wool, and Butler; Colonels May, Cross, Clay, Hardin, Yell, Hays, and other distinguished officers attached to General Taylor's Army. Interspersed with numerous Anecdotes of the Mexican War, and Personal Adventures of the Officers. Compiled from Public Documents and Private Correspondence. With accurate Portraits, and other beautiful illustrations. In one volume, 12mo., cloth, gilt backs.

GENERAL SCOTT AND HIS STAFF; Comprising Memoirs of Generals Scott, Twiggs, Smith, Quitman, Shields, Pillow, Lane, Cadwalader, Patterson, and Pierce; Colonels Childs, Riley, Harney, and Butler, and other distinguished Officers attached to General Scott's Army: together with Notices of General Kearney, Colonels Doniphan, Fremont, and other Officers distinguished in the Conquest of California and New Mexico; and Personal Adventures of the Officers. Compiled from Public Documents and Private Correspondence. With accurate Portraits, and other beautiful illustrations. In one volume, 12mo., cloth, gilt backs.

TRISTRAM SHANDY.—The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman, comprising the Humorous Adventures of Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim. By Laurence Sterne. With Illustrations Engraved by Gilbert and Gihon from Designs by Darley. Price 50 cents.

CAMP LIFE OF A VOLUNTEER.—A Campaign in Mexico; or, A Glimpse at Life in Camp. By "One who has seen the Elephant." Price 25 cents.

"This is a rich, racy, and piquant chronicle of the glories of Mexicans and Mosquitos, Grenadiers and Guerreros, Stoccaoes and Senoritas, Jungles and Jackasses, Rancheros and Revolvers," &c. &c.

IDENTITIES OF LIGHT AND HEAT, OF CALORIC and Electricity. By C. Campbell Cooper. *Just Published.*

* * * Invaluable to all Professors and Students of Chemistry.

LIFE OF GENERAL TAYLOR. By J. Reese Fry and R. T. Conrad, with beautiful illustrations, designed by Darley. 1 vol. 12mo., cloth gilt. *Just Published.*

THE CARPENTER'S NEW GUIDE, by Nicholson; with numerous additions and all the late improvements. By William Johnson, Architect. 1 vol. 4to., bound, \$4 plates. *Just published.*

THE ERRORS OF MODERN INFIDELITY, illustrated and refuted by S. M. Schmucker, A. M. In 1 vol. 12mo. cloth. *Just published.*

LAURENCE STERNE'S WORKS, with a Life of the Author, written by himself, with 7 beautiful illustrations, engraved by Gilbert and Gihon from designs by Darley. 1 vol. 8vo., cloth gilt.

THE AMERICAN LACON. Selected by John Grigg. Preparing.

RUSCHENBERGER'S NATURAL HISTORY, containing the whole of this valuable series for public and private libraries. With 971 illustrations. In 2 vols. 12mo., half Turkey morocco.

MASON'S FARRIER AND STUD-BOOK, new edition; with over one hundred pages additional matter, Tables, &c. By John S. Skinner, Esq. 1 vol. 12mo., well bound.

HINDS' FARRIERY AND STUD-BOOK, new edition; with over one hundred pages additional matter, Tables, &c. By John S. Skinner, Esq. 1 vol. 12mo., well bound.

THE CLERGYMAN'S ASSISTANT IN READING THE Liturgy. By Rev. W. H. Odenheimer. 1 vol. 12mo. cloth.

f12 6t GRIGG, ELLIOT & CO.
No. 14 North Fourth St., Philad.

CLASSICAL BOOKS.

THE subscribers would call the attention of Classical Teachers and Students to the following List of Books adapted to their wants:—

AINSWORTH'S LATIN DICTIONARY. Sto. The Cheapest Latin Lexicon published in the country, and suited to all the wants of the Student.

ANTHON'S ABRIDGMENT OF AINSWORTH'S Latin Dictionary; containing all the Words of the larger Lexicons, and abridged only in the Quotations and References, on account of size and price: particularly suited to beginners, and for Ladies' Seminaries.

KINGSLEY'S TACTUS.
JACOB'S LATIN READER.
CORNELIUS NEPOS. The neatest and most complete edition of this Author. Published in this country.

LEVERET'S NEW LATIN TUTOR.
SMART'S TRANSLATION OF HORACE. The works of Horace, translated literally into English Prose, for the use of those who are desirous of Acquiring and Recovering a competent Knowledge of the Latin Language.

URIAH HUNT & SON,
Booksellers and Publishers,
44 North Fourth st. Philad.

ART-UNION AGENCY.

THE Subscriber is Honorary Secretary for the following Art-Unions, and for which Subscriptions are solicited. Circulars giving details of their plans, &c., can be had on application.

ART-UNION OF LONDON (England). Terms, \$5 50 per share.

ART-UNION OF PHILADELPHIA (Pa.) Terms, \$5 per share.

WESTERN ART-UNION, Cincinnati, (O.) Terms, \$5 per share.

JOHN P. RIDNER,
"Art-Union Building," 497 Broadway.

NEW AND VALUABLE WORK.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
23 CORNHILL, BOSTON,

Announce the Publication of
ROBINSON'S

AMERICAN ARITHMETIC.

BY JAMES ROBINSON.

Principal of the Mathematical Department of the Bowdoin School, Boston.

THE numerous friends of Mr. Robinson will hail this announcement with unmixed pleasure; and all who are interested in the cause of education, when they shall have examined the work, will find that the author, in yielding to the frequent and urgent requests of experienced teachers, who had examined his manuscript, and solicited its publication, has rendered an invaluable service to the community. The results of 40 years' experience in teaching are now offered to the Educators of Youth. The numerous and strong commendations which have been received by the publishers during the process of stereotyping, leads them to the belief that this is *one* of the best, if not the *very best* arithmetic which has ever appeared from the American press. It is a work complete in itself, in one beautifully printed and elegantly bound volume of 288 12mo. pages, for 50 cents.

Mental and written arithmetic are combined; the child of eight years may commence, continue, and finish his arithmetical education with this book. Being complete in one volume, an immense pecuniary saving is made to schools. The particular attention of teachers and school committees is called to this fact as well as to the elegant styles, and very low price, at which the publishers have determined to supply them.

Teachers, school committees, &c., &c., are invited to call at the Bookstore of the Publishers, and examine for themselves.

m4 4t

BARTLETT & WELFORD'S

Recent Importations of

ANCIENT AND MODERN BOOKS

IN

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, VOYAGES AND TRAVELS,
BELLES LETTRES, THE FINE ARTS,
DIVINITY, ETC.

XLI. BRANDT'S HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION, and other Ecclesiastical Transactions in and about the Low Countries, from the 8th Century to the Synod of Dort, inclusive. Translated from the Dutch. 4 vols. folio, calf, rare, fine set, \$45.

Lond. 1720.

L. LEGER, histoire des églises évangéliques des vallées de Piemont, ou Vaudoués. 1 vol. folio, with the rare Map and Portrait, and other Plates, complete fine copy, in vellum, \$12 50.

Leyde. 1669.

LI. THURLOW'S STATE PAPERS: containing authentic Information of the English Affairs, from 1638 to the Restoration of Charles II. In 7 vols. folio, calf, \$30. Lond. 1742.

LII. LUTHER'S FAMILIAR DISCOURSES AT HIS Table. 1 vol. folio, half calf, with Portrait, rare, \$10. Lond. 1791.

LIII. MATHER'S MAGNALIA; or, the Ecclesiastical History of New England. Very fine copy. 1 vol. folio, \$20. Lond. 1702.

LIV. DE LA VEGA'S ROYAL COMMENTARIES OF Peru. With Plates. 1 vol. thick folio, \$7 50. Lond. 1778.

LV. RAMUSIO (GIO. BATT.)—Navigationé et Viaggié. 3 vols. folio, half vellum, \$28. Venice, 1563.

LVI. TORQUEMADA (JUAN DE), Monarquia Indiana, con elorigen y guerras de los indios, etc., etc. 3 vols. folio, engraved Title, fine set, blue calf, \$25. Madrid, 1523.

LVII. PAUL (FATHER).—History of the Council of Trent. Translated by Brent. Best edition, with Life and History of the Inquisition. 1 vol. thick folio, calf, \$12. Lond. 1676.

m18

[March 18,

A NEW AND
VALUABLE ARTICLE.

ACKERMAN'S PORTFOLIO.

IT keeps the music clean and always in its place. Sheets can be easily taken out or inserted at pleasure. Inside sheets or one page pieces can be put in as well as double. If new Music be put in it will last as long as if bound. The music will lie open on the instrument much better than when bound.

For sale wholesale and retail, by

SPALDING & SHEPARD, Agents
for the Manufacturers,
189½ Broadway, opposite John st.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE,
FOREIGN BOOKSELLER,
No. 4, Barclay Street.
ASTOR HOUSE.

LIST OF RECENT IMPORTATIONS.

WETTE, W. M. L. Dé, Kurzgefasstes exegesisches Handbuch zum Neuen Testament I. 1-4; II. 1-3. Leipzig, 1845-1847. \$9.
NEANDER, A., Allgemeine Geschichte der christlichen Religion u. Kirche. Hamburg, 1842-1847. Vol. 1-4. \$12.
GUERICKE, H. E. F., Handbuch der Kirchengeschichte. 3 Bde. Leipzig, 1846. \$5.75.
GIESELER, J. C. L., Lehrbuch der Kirchengeschichte. Bonn, 1844. 4 Bde. \$16.
JUDA, C., Geschichte der christl. Kirche. Mit einer Vorrede von A. Neander. Berlin, 1838. \$2.25.
HAGENBACH, K. R., Lehrbuch der Dogmengeschichte (now complete). Leipzig, 1847. 2 Bde. \$4.50.
HENGSTENBERG, E. W., Commentar der Psalmen. Berlin, 1842-47. 4 Bde. complete. \$8.25.
KEIL, K. F., Commentar über das Buch Josua. Erlangen, 1847. \$2.
HITZIG, F., Die zwölf kleinen Propheten erklärt. Leipzig, 1838. \$1.75.
— Der Prophet Jeremia erklärt. 1841. \$2.
— Der Prophet Ezechiel. Leipzig, 1847. \$1.75.
HIRZEL, L., Hioberkärt. Leipzig, 1839. \$1.25.
KHENIUS, O., Die Bücher Samuels. Leipzig, 1842. \$1.38.
KNOBEL, A., Der Prophet Jesaja. Leipzig, 1843. \$2.
BERTHEAU, E., Das Buch der Richter u. Rut. Leipzig, 1845. \$1.38.
BOECKEL, E. G. A., Die Bekennnisschriften der evangelisch-reformierten Kirche. Leipzig, 1847. \$3.
OLSHAUSEN, H., Kommentar üb. sämtliche Schriften des Neuen Test. 3. Ausg. 4 Bde. Königsberg, 1837-44. \$12.25.
MAURER, F. I., Commentarius in Vet. Test. Lipsiae, 1835-47. 3 Bde. \$8.50.
DORNER, J. A., LEHRE VON PERSON CHRISTI. Stuttgart, 1845. Vol. I., 3 parts. \$5.
RETSCH.—Outlines to Shakespeare, complete, 100 plates, with letter press; paper cover. \$10. ~~COMPLETE~~, ONLY \$10.

LEAVITT, TROW & CO.,

HAVE IN PRESS

And will Publish on the 1st of March,
New and beautiful editions of

KEIGHTLEY'S SCHOOL HISTORIES.

Printed on fine paper, and uniformly bound in half
Arabesque, cloth sides, double titles.

KEIGHTLEY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 2 vols.
12mo.
do. do. ROME. 1 vol. 12mo.

1 vol. 12mo.
do. do. ROMAN EMPIRE.

do. do. GREECE. 1 vol. 12mo

ALSO FOR LIBRARIES,

Fine 8vo. editions, fine paper, bound in cloth, gilt.

Forming a beautiful set of Historical works, suitable for families and libraries.

Pycroft, in his celebrated "Course of English Reading," invariably recommends for history "Keightley's Series." Speaking of English History, he says, "Begin by reading this part of history in Keightley;" of Roman History, "I should therefore advise you to take Keightley's Roman History;" of Grecian, "Let every student of Grecian History keep a well read, marked and quoted copy of Keightley; let this form his outline."

f19 ff

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

MANUFACTURER'S WAREHOUSE,

91 JOHN STREET, CORNER OF GOLD,
New York.

The success of Joseph Gillott's Steel Pen has been unparalleled. The annual sale, reaching now ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLIONS, proves conclusively the favor with which it has been received by both the AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLIC. Its combination of DURABILITY with ELASTICITY, adaptation in its variety of patterns to the different styles of handwriting, and its comparative cheapness, are the acknowledged characteristics of this inimitable Pen.

A large and complete stock constantly on hand on cards and in boxes, of one gross each, consisting in part of

PRINCIPALITY.

EXTRA FINE AND MEDIUM POINTS.

CALIGRAPHIC.

ON BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CARDS.

WASHINGTON PEN

ON ILLUMINATED CARDS, FINE POINTS.

PATENT, DAMASCUS,
PERUVIAN,
NEW YORK FOUNTAIN.

These are adapted to moderate strength of
Hand Writing.

PATENT MAGNUM BONUM,
DOUBLE DAMASCUS, EAGLE.

For Bold and rapid writing,
Engrossing, &c.

VICTORIA

AND

CROTON.

The most popular Pens—for a light and
fine hand.

The Cards of the Croton comprise six
beautiful Views of the Croton
Water-Works.

LADIES' PEN; SCHOOL; AMERICAN;
PRINCE ALBERT; QUEEN'S OWN;
BARONIAL; LITHOGRAPHIC,
AND MAPPING.

A large assortment of CHEAP Pens in boxes.

Holders of every description, &c.

f19 3m HENRY OWEN, Agent.

IMPORTANT FRENCH BOOKS.

THIERS.—Histoire du Consulat et de L'Empire. 7 vols. paper, \$7.

— Révolution Française. 10 vols. paper, \$10.

MEMOIRES de St. Simon. 40 vols. paper, \$12.50.

MEMOIRES de la Marquise de Créquy. 10 vols. paper, \$3.50.

MASSON.—Les Contes de L'Atelier. 2 vols. \$1.

CHANSONS de Béranger; édition illustrée. 3 vols. 8vo. paper, \$6.

CONTES de La Fontaine; illustré de gravures colorées. 2 vols. half Turkey, \$4.

CEUVRES Complètes de Victor Hugo. Royal 8vo. half sheep, \$4.

HOFFMANN.—Contes Fantastiques; édition illustrée. 1 vol. 8vo. half Turkey, \$3.

LES FLEURS Animées; édition illustrée. 2 vols. paper, \$6.00.

LE MAGASIN des Enfants, par Mme. Leprince de Beaumont; édition illustrée. 1 vol. 8vo. half Turkey, \$3.25.

LES JESUITES depuis leur origine jusqu'à nos jours, Histoire, Types, Mœurs et Mystères; édition illustrée. 1 vol. 8vo. \$5.50.

For Sale at

BURNHAM & BROTHERS,

Antique, Modern, and Foreign Library Furnishing Rooms,

19 St 58 and 60 Cornhill, Boston.

NEW YORK TRADE SALE

OF

BOOKS, STATIONERY, STEREOTYPE PLATES,
BINDERS' MATERIALS, ETC.

MARCH 27, 1848.

THE Catalogue of this Extensive and Important Sale is now ready for distribution to the Trade. It embraces large and valuable contributions from nearly all the Publishers in the United States, and very choice and elegant Works from the leading Publishers of London, comprising the best works on

Science, Art, and General Literature, from the British Press.

The invoices of STATIONERY are unusually varied and attractive, and present the most extensive assortment ever offered at Auction. The attention of the Trade is respectfully called to the large and valuable collection of STEREOTYPE PLATES that will be offered at this Sale, embracing some of the most Popular Works of the day. The whole to be sold on a credit of four and six months.

Any Members of the Trade who do not receive a Catalogue, will have one sent to their address, on application at the Auction Room.

COOLEY, KEESE & HILL,
191 Broadway.

FIRTH, POND & CO.
(SUCCESSORS TO FIRTH & HALL)

CONTINUE THE

MUSIC BUSINESS,

In all its branches, at the old established stand
No. 1, FRANKLIN SQUARE,
Corner of Pearl and Cherry Streets, New York.

MANUFACTURERS of Piano-Fortes with the new
and improved Metallic Plate; Guitars, from the best
Spanish models; Flutes, Clarionets, Kent Bugles, &c.

Also, Importers of
MUSIC AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,
To their Catalogue of

SHEET MUSIC,

Which is by far the largest in the United States, will be
constantly added works from the best resident and foreign
composers.

All the New Music received as soon as published.
Music imported to order.

Dealers, Seminaries, and Military Bands, supplied at the
lowest rates.

Copies of their Catalogue will be forwarded to any part
of the United States, by addressing (post-paid).

FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 1 Franklin Square, New York.

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

RICHARD C. VALENTINE, 45 Gold Street, New
York, having furnished his STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY
with materials for executing orders in every branch of his
business, solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he
has heretofore received.

His facilities for stereotyping heavy works at short
notice, and for executing MATHEMATICAL WORKS, and
WORKS in FOREIGN LANGUAGES, with elegance and
accuracy, are believed not to be surpassed by those of any
similar establishment in the country.

Jobs of every description executed on the most favorable
terms.

Specimens of work will at all times be furnished, and
references given to the most respectable publishers in the
United States.

IN PRESS,

And will be Published during the month of March, by
the Subscribers,

THE ODD FELLOWS' AMULET;

or,

The Principles of Odd Fellowship defined, the
Objections to the Order answered, and its
Advantages maintained. Addressed
to the Public, the Ladies,
and the Order.

By REV. D. W. BRISTOL,

Pastor of the M. E. Church, and P. G. of Ossco Lodge,
No. 304, at Auburn, N. Y.

CONTENTS.—PART 1.

The Principles of Odd Fellowship Defined.

PART 2.

Objections Answered.

1. "It may be used for political purposes."
2. "You administer unlawful oaths, and threaten unlawful penalties."
3. "The poor cannot become members of it."
4. "Odd Fellowship is limited in its operations."
5. "You create distinctions in society."
6. "Yours is a Secret Institution."
7. "You do not admit the Ladies."
8. "The Church and Religion cover the whole ground."
9. "It turns the Bible out of doors."
10. "Odd Fellowship is Freemasonry revived."
11. "Your Society compels the good to associate with the bad."
12. "Your Regalia is useless and extravagant."
13. "We object to your name, 'Odd Fellows!'
14. "It make Christians fellowship the wicked and the infidel."
15. "Odd Fellows are bound to shield each other from punishment when guilty."

PART 3.

The advantages arising from Odd Fellowship.

PART 4.

A word to the Public, to the Ladies, and the Order.

The work is got up in style similar to "Headley's Sacred Mountains," with beautiful Steel Illustrations; about 250 pages, and sold at the low price of \$1. A discount made where twelve or more copies are taken. Early orders solicited.

J. C. DERBY & CO.,
Publishers, Auburn, N. Y.

NEW YORK SPRING TRADE SALE,

TO BE COMMENCED

Friday Afternoon, 24th March, at 3 o'clock,

WITH THE STATIONERY Sale, which embraces very many heavy and desirable Consignments of Imported and Domestic Fancy and Staple Stationery; a large stock of American and Foreign PAPERS, cap and letter, white and blue, ruled and plain; Envelopes, Printing, Tissue and Marble Papers; 20,000 Rolls Paper Hangings of various qualities and patterns; Quills, etc., etc.

THE BOOK SALE

Is to be Commenced on TUESDAY MORNING, 28th MARCH, with the invoices of Messrs. Harper & Brothers.

Reference is made to the Catalogues, both of which are now ready.

BANGS, RICHARDS & PLATT,
204 Broadway.THE ART-UNION,
MONTHLY JOURNAL OF THE FINE ARTS,
THE ARTS INDUSTRIAL, &c., &c.

New Volume.

Containing, in each Part, three Engravings on Steel, from Pictures by the most eminent Artists and Painters of the leading Foreign Schools; with about Forty fine Engravings on Wood.

This is an invaluable work to all who are in any way interested in Art. To the artisan it furnishes a selection of the finest examples of decorative or ornamental art, existing in Europe, as well as original designs, never executed, together with hints for the proper education of those who are engaged in Industrial Art, enabling them to produce original designs for themselves, thus supplying a desideratum of great value to this country.

A few volumes for the year 1847, can now be had, neatly and appropriately bound in cloth, with the usual design on the side, handsomely gilt; price \$7.

JOHN P. RIDNER, Publisher for the U. S.
f12 tf "Art-Union Building," 497 Broadway.

NEW MEDICAL JOURNAL.

Just Imported

THE JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE,
AND MENTAL PATHOLOGY.

Edited by FORBES WINSLOW, M. D.

Assisted by a large number of eminently distinguished Contributors.

No. 1. in 8vo., pp. 200, January, 1848, to be continued quarterly.—Subscription Price (in advance) \$4 50 per annum.

HENRY KERNOT,
New York Agent

m14 tf Up-town Book Store, 633 Broadway.

The subscribers respectfully call attention to
LIPPINCOTT'S EDITIONS OF

THE HOLY BIBLE;

Printed in the best manner, with beautiful type, on the finest sized paper, and bound in the most splendid and substantial style. Warranted to be correct, and equal to the best English edition, at much less price. To be had with or without plates, the publishers having supplied themselves with over twenty steel engravings, by the first artists.

BAGSTER'S COMPREHENSIVE BIBLE,

Royal Quarto,

In neat, plain binding,	from \$3 to \$5
" Turkey Morocco, extra, gilt edges	6 to 12
" " with splendid Plates	10 to 15
" Beveled side, gilt clasps and Illuminations,	15 to 25

THE CROWN QUARTO BIBLE,

The Bible, without note or comment. Universally admitted to be the most beautiful Bible extant.

In neat, plain binding,	from \$3 to \$5
" Turkey Morocco, gilt edges,	6 to 12
" " with splendid Steel Engravings,	10 to 15
" " clasps, &c., with plates and illuminations,	15 to 25
" rich velvet, with richly gilt ornaments,	25 to 50

SUPER ROYAL OCTAVO BIBLE,

In neat, plain binding,	from 1 75 to 2 50
" Turkey Morocco, gilt edges,	2 50 to 5 00
" " with splendid steel engravings,	3 50 to 8 00
" " clasps, &c., with plates and illuminations,	10 00 to 12 00
" rich velvet, with richly gilt ornaments,	12 00 to 20 00

THE 18MO. OR PEW BIBLE.

In neat plain binding	50 cents to 1 00
" Imitation, gilt edge	\$1 00 to 1 50
" Turkey, super extra	1 75 to 2 25
" " with clasps	2 50 to 3 75
" Velvet, richly gilt ornaments	3 50 to 8 00

A beautiful Pocket Edition, 32mo. with large type, and steel plates.

In neat, plain binding	50 cents to 1 00
" tucks, or pocket-book style	75 " to 1 00
" roan, imitation, gilt edge	1 00 " to 1 50
" Turkey, super extra	1 50 " to 2 00
" " " gilt clasps	2 50 " to 3 50
" Velvet, with richly gilt ornaments	3 00 " to 7 00

J. P. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Philadelphia.

m11 tf

IDA NORMAN;
OR, TRIALS AND THEIR USES.

BY MRS. LINCOLN PHELPS.

Just Published by CUSHING BROTHERS,

Baltimore.

This work, designed to impart moral instruction under a form more interesting to the young than that of didactic essays, the publishers have confidence will be found beneficial to individual virtue and happiness, and the true interests of society.

m11 tf

ROBERT CRAIGHEAD,
PRINTER,

112 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

R. CRAIGHEAD having replenished his Office with a large assortment of new and handsome type, is prepared to execute printing of every description in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.

Books in Foreign Languages, Latin, Greek, French, &c., printed with accuracy and despatch. Gentlemen residing at a distance, and unable to superintend the passage of their works through the press, may depend (as heretofore) upon the utmost care being taken to ensure their correctness.

POWER PRESS WORK.

Having several Power Presses of the latest construction (which have superseded the old hand-presses) now in operation, R. C. is enabled to do his press work in a style not to be surpassed by any other establishment, and at very moderate charges.

CHAS. S. FRANCIS & CO.

Have just Published

AURELIAN;

OR ROME IN THE THIRD CENTURY,

An Historical Romance.

In Letters from Lucius M. Piso from Rome, to Fausta, the daughter of Gracchus, at Palmyra. A Sequel to Zenobius. 2 vols. 12mo. \$1 25.

A CHRISTMAS GREETING. Thirteen new stories from the Danish of Hans Christian Andersen. With a beautiful frontispiece. 37 cents. Forming the XVI. volume of Francis & Co's. Little Library.

Likewise a New Edition of ZENOBIA; OR THE FALL OF PALMYRA. *A Historical Romance.* In Letters from Lucius M. Piso in Palmyra, to his friend, Marcus Curtius at Rome. 2 vols. \$1 25.

A VISIT TO THE VINEYARDS OF SPAIN AND France, giving a minute account of the different methods pursued in the cultivation of the Vine and the manufacture of Wine. By Jas. Busby, Esq. A new edition.

PICTURE OF NEW YORK IN 1848—designed as a guide to citizens and strangers. With numerous engravings and a map of the city.

Nearly ready,

A PICTURE BOOK WITHOUT PICTURES, and other stories, from the Danish of Hans Christian Andersen. Translated by Mary Howitt.

THE STORY WITHOUT AN END, from the German of Caro, by Sarah Austin. Finely illustrated, with an Explanatory Preface by A. Bronson Alcott.

m14 tf

GOUPIL, VIBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE PRINTSELLERS,

289 Broadway, (up stairs),

NEW YORK.

GOUPIL, VIBERT & CO., Printpublishers in Paris, having established a branch of their business in this city, beg to call the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND ITALIAN ENGRAVINGS AND LITHOGRAPHS. (The trade only supplied) f12 3m

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

DR. MORRIS'S MEMOIR

OF

MISS MARGARET MERCER,

Second Edition, with many Additions. A neat 12mo. volume, with a Portrait.

The perusal of this Memoir will do good; it shows how much can be accomplished by superior talents, under the control of a heart imbued with love to the Saviour. The contemplation of the character of Miss Mercer may lead others to put forth similar efforts, and reap a like reward."—Christian Chronicle.

BETHUNE'S
LAYS OF LOVE AND FAITH,
WITH OTHER FUGITIVE POEMS.

A beautiful 8vo. volume in various bindings.

Many hallowed breathings will be found among the poems here collected all distinguished by correct taste and refined feeling, rarely dazzling by gorgeous imagery, but always charming by their purity and truthfulness to nature."—N. Y. Commercial.

WATSON'S NEW DICTIONARY
OF
POETICAL QUOTATIONS.

The Third Edition, in various Bindings.

The Quotations appear to have been selected with great judgment and taste by one well acquainted with whatever is most elegant and beautiful in the wide range of literature."—Christian Observer.

A COMPLETE
HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE,
FROM THE EARLIEST AGES,

Its Present Condition, &c., &c.

A beautiful volume, filled with well executed illustrations.

" Many treatises on Architecture have appeared, but we have met with none of so pleasing a character as this, or so well calculated to extend a knowledge of the principles of Architecture, and to cultivate a correct taste for one of the noblest of Arts."—Boston Courier.

LINDSAY & BLAKISTON,
Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

m11 tf

THIRD LIST.

From the Collection of Works on the Arts and Sciences,

IMPORTED OR SOLD BY

155 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

PUTNAM,

(OF LATE FIRM OF WILEY & PUTNAM),

FOREIGN AGENCY,
PATERNOSTER ROW,
LONDON.

AGRICULTURE, AND RURAL AFFAIRS.

Boussingault's Rural Economy, in its relations
to Chemistry, Physics, and Meteorology, &c. 8vo. \$5.
Lond. 1845.— The same reprinted. 8vo. \$1.50. New York.
British Husbandry—exhibiting the Farming
Practice in the United Kingdom. 3 vols. 8vo. \$7.
Lond.Blaine's Veterinary Art. 8vo. \$4.25.
Lond.Boitard: Manuel Complet des Instruments
d'Agriculture et de Jardinage. 8vo. \$3. Paris.Bevan on the Honey Bee—its Natural History,
Physiology, and Management. 12mo. \$3.25. Lond.Doyle's Cyclopaedia of Practical Husbandry.
New edition by Rham. 8vo. \$2.25. Lond. 1844.Dickson on the Cultivation of Flax. 12mo.
\$1.25. Lond. 1846.Greenwood's Tree Lifter; a new Method of
Transplanting Trees. 8vo. \$2. Lond. 1844.Huish on Bees—Natural History and Manage-
ment. 12mo. \$3. Lond. 1842.Gardener's Monthly Volumes, viz:—
1. The Potatoe, its Culture, Uses, and History; 2.
Cucumber and Gooseberry; Grape Vine, 2 vols.;
The Auricula and Asparagus; Pine Apple, 2 vols.;
The Strawberry. 8 vols. 12mo. \$5.50. Lond. 1847.— Farmer's Dictionary. 12mo. \$1.50.
New York.Johnson's Farmer's Medical Dictionary. 12mo.
\$1.75. Lond.Jackson's Practical Agriculture. R. 8vo.
sewed, 75 cents. Lond.Johnson's Farmer's Cyclopaedia and Diction-
ary of Rural Affairs. 8vo. \$5. Philad.Johnson's Agricultural Fertilizer—being a
complete History of all the various kinds of Manures,
&c. 8vo. \$4.50. Lond. 1844.Johnson's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry
and Geology. Complete in 1 vol. 12mo. \$1.25.
New York.Loudon's Cyclopaedia of Agriculture. 8vo.
\$12. Lond.Low's Elements of Practical Agriculture,
5th edition. 8vo. \$6. Lond. 1847.— Domesticated Animals. 8vo. \$7.
Lond. 1845.Morton on Calculous Concretions in the
Horse, Sheep, and Ox. 8vo. \$1.75. Lond. 1844.Murphy's Treatise on Agricultural Grasses.
18mo. sewed, 31 cts. Dublin. 1846.Percival on Glanders and Farcy in the Horse.
8vo. Published in parts. Lond.Petzhold's Lectures to Farmers on Agricultur-
al Chemistry. 8vo. Lond.—Reprinted, 12mo.
New York.Rogers's Vegetable Cultivator. 2d edition,
12mo. \$1.87. Lond. 1843.Rham's Dictionary of the Farm. 8vo. \$2.50.
Lond.Stephens's Manual of Practical Draining.
8vo. \$1.25. Lond. 1846.— Book of the Farm. 3 vols. royal 8vo.
Lond.

— The same, reprinted. New York, 1846.

Stewart's Stable Economy; the Management
of Horses, &c. 3d edition, 12mo. \$1.87. Edinb.Stable Talk and Table Talk; or, Spectacles
for Young Sportsmen. 2 vols. 8vo. \$7. Lond.Sproule's Treatise on Agriculture. 8vo. \$4.25.
Lond. 1846.Thaer's Principles of Agriculture. Translated
by Shaw and Johnson. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond.

— The same, reprinted. 2 vols. 8vo. New York.

White's Treatise on Farriery. Edited by
Spooner. 17th edition, 8vo. \$3.50. Lond. 1842.Wiggins's Essay on Underdraining. 18mo.
50 cts. 1847.

BOTANY, GARDENING, HORTICULTURE.

Annals of Horticulture, and Year-Book of
Information on Practical Gardening. Royal 8vo. illust.
\$5. Lond. 1846.Badham's Treatise on the Esculent Funguses
of England. Royal 8vo. colored plates, \$6.
Lond. 1847.Bon Jardinier, avec figures. Large 12mo.
\$1.75. Paris. 1845.Carpenter's Cyclopaedia of Vegetable Philoso-
phy and Botany. 8vo. \$3. Paris.Cosson et Germain; Flore des Environs de
Paris. 12mo. and Atlas, 2 vols. \$3.50. Paris. 1845.Don's Gardiner's Dictionary. 4 vols. large
4to. \$14. Lond.Francis's Analysis of British Ferns. 8vo.
plates, \$2. Lond. 1842.Floral Cabinet, and Magazine of Exotic Bo-
tany. 3 vols. colored plates, half morocco, \$30.Gray's (Prof. A.) Botanical Text-Book. 2d
edition, 8vo. \$1.75.Hassall's History of British Fresh Water
Algae. With 100 plates. 2 vols. 8vo. \$12.
Lond. 1845.Horticultural Society.—Catalogue of Fruits.
3d edition, 8vo. \$1.50. Lond. 1842.Lindley's Vegetable Kingdom; or, the Struc-
ture, Classification, and Uses of Plants. With 300 Il-
lustrations. 2d edition, large 8vo. \$7. Lond. 1847.Lindley's Natural System of Botany. 2d edition,
8vo. \$5. Lond. 1846.Loudon's Encyclopaedia of Plants, with figures
of 10,000 Species. 2d edition, with Supplement, large
8vo. \$19. Lond.— Trees and Shrubs of Great Britain.
large 8vo. \$13.50. Lond. 1845.Loudon's (Mrs.) Amateur Gardener's Calen-
dar. 12mo. cuts, \$1.25. Lond.— Ladies' Companion to the Flower Gar-
den. 2d edition, \$1.75. Lond.— The same, edited by Downing. 12mo. \$1.25.
New York.Main's Hortus Dietetica; or Cultivation of
Plants useful to Man. 18mo. cloth, \$1. Lond. 1845.Mackintosh's Flower Garden; or directions
for Cultivation of Garden Flowers. 12mo. colored plates,
cloth, gilt, \$3. Lond. 1844.

— Green House. 12mo. cloth gilt, \$3. —

— Orchard. 12mo. cloth gilt, \$3. —

Newman's History of British Ferns. 8vo.
\$6.50. Lond. 1844.Paxton's Magazine of Botany. 13 vols. royal
8vo. half morocco, colored plates, \$117. Lond. 1844.Ray Society.—Report on the Progress of
Botany. 8vo. \$1.75.Selby's History of British Forest Trees Indi-
genous and Introduced. 8vo. numerous fine wood-
cuts, \$7. Lond. 1843.Sweet's Cistinaeæ, The Natural Order of
Cistus or Rock Rose. With colored figures, royal 8vo.
\$15. Lond. 1830.Steele's Hand Book of Field Botany. 12mo.
plates, \$2. Lond. 1847.

CHEMISTRY—ELECTRICITY.

Bobière.—Traité des Manipulations Chimiques.
8vo, \$1.75. Paris.Bain.—Application of the Electric Fluid to the
Useful Arts. 8vo. ad., \$1.25.Chemist (The). Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Vo-
lumes, 8vo., \$3.50 each. Lond.Daniell's Introduction to Chemical Philosophy.
2d edition, 8vo. \$6. Lond. 1843.Donovan's Treatise on Chemistry. 12mo.,
\$1.75.Farraday's Chemical Manipulation. 3d edi-
tion, 8vo, \$4.75. Lond. 1843.— Researches in Electricity. 2 vols.
8vo., \$7.50. Lond.Fownes' Prize Essay on Chemistry. 12mo.,
50 cents. New York.

Gregory's Outlines of Chemistry:—

Part 1.—Inorganic. 12mo., \$1.50.
" 2.—Organic. 12mo., \$1.50. Lond. 1846.Griffith's Chemistry of the Four Seasons.
12mo., \$3. Lond.— Chemistry of the Four Elements.
12mo., \$1.50.— Recreations in Chemistry. 12mo.,
\$1.25. Lond. 1842.Griffin's Scientific Miscellany, containing In-
structions in Chemical Analysis, Kobellow Minerals,
&c. Large 8vo., \$6.50. Glasgow.Hunt's Researches on Light. 8vo., \$3.
Lond. 1844.Kane's Elements of Chemistry, applied to
Medicine and to the Arts. Large 8vo., \$6.50.
Lond.— The same, edited by Professor Draper. 8vo., \$2.
New York.Knapp's Chemistry applied to the Arts and
Manufactures, from the German, with illustrations on
wood. 8vo., \$6. Lond. 1847.Liebig's Chemistry in its Applications to
Physiology and Agriculture. 12mo., \$1. New York.Grove on the Correlation of Physical Forces.
Royal 8vo. sowed, 87 cents. Lond. 1846.Garnier.—Nomenclature Chimique; Francaise,
Suédoise, Allemande; et Synonymie. 12mo. 50 cents.
Paris.Hofer.—Nomenclature et Classifications Chi-
miques. 12mo. 75 cents. Paris.Lardner & Walker on Electricity and Mag-
netism. 2 vols. 12mo. \$3.50. Lond.Lerebours' Treatise on Photography; the
Daguerreotype, &c. 12mo. plates, \$2. Lond.Liebig's Instructions for the Chemical Ana-
lysis of Organic Bodies. 8vo. 62 cents. Glasgow.Lectures on Polarized Light. 8vo. \$1.50.
Lond.Lassaigne.—Dictionnaire des Reactifs Chi-
miques. 8vo. \$2.50. Paris. 1839.Metcalf on Terrestrial Magnetism. 8vo. 75 cts.
New York.Millon et Reiset: Annuaire de Chimie com-
prenant les Applications de cette Science, &c.
8vo. \$1.75. Paris. 1845.Parnell's Applied Chemistry. 8vo. \$1.
New York, 1844.Practical Introduction to Organic Chemistry.
12mo. 87 cents. Lond. 1843.Prout on Chemistry, Meteorology, and the
Function of Digestion. Third edition, 8vo. \$4.25.
Lond. 1845.Plattner: die Probirkunst mit dem Lothrohr
oder Anleitung. 8vo. sd. \$3. Lond. 1847.Peschell's Elements of Physics. 3 vols. 12mo.
\$5.75.Rigg's Researches on the Nature of Carbon.
12mo. \$2. 1844.Rammelsberg's Qualitative Chemische Ana-
lyse. 8vo. 87 cts. Berlin, 1843.Rose—Traité Pratique d'Analyse Chimique
(from the 4th German edition, with Notes). 2 vols. 8vo.
sewed, \$4. Paris, 1843.Rose's Qualitative Analysis of Inorganic Sub-
stances, 18mo. 37 cts. Lond. 1844.

* Further Lists on Chemistry—and on Geology, Mineralogy, Conchology, Natural History, &c., will be given shortly.

**BURGESS, STRINGER & CO.'S
LIST OF NEW BOOKS,
CORRECTED WEEKLY.**

EVA;

OR, THE ISLES OF LIFE AND DEATH.
A Romance of the Norman Invasion of Ireland.

By EDWARD MATURIN.

2 vols. Price 50 cents.

"Eva: or, the Isles of Life and Death," is the title of a new historical romance from the graphic pen of Edward Maturin, just issued by Burgess, Stringer & Co. The story is told with great skill, the dialogue is admirably sustained, the incidents are natural, stirring, and intensely interesting, and gems of poetry, which would do credit to any writer living, are scattered throughout the work with a prodigal hand. The author is a man of undoubted genius, and this is the best of all his books."—*N. P. Willis.*

"Mr. Maturin brings to his task a warm poetical genius, a refined and scholastic taste, an intensity of feeling, and a facility of expressing his thoughts in beautiful and well-chosen language. These are no ordinary qualifications for a writer of fiction to possess, and in the present work they are all brought into play powerfully and efficiently."—*N. Y. Albion.*

Coming out during the present and ensuing weeks.

1.

JACK TIER. By Cooper. 2 vols. 50 cents.

2.

TWO OLD MEN'S TALES. By Mrs. Marsh. 25 cents.

3.

THE DREAMER AND WORKER. By Douglas Jerrold.

Very Soon.

The best SPORTING Book for practical purposes ever offered. It is called

**FRANK FORRESTER'S
FIELD SPORTS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
AND
BRITISH PROVINCES.**

With a profusion of engravings drawn from actual life by the Author. This will be both a rare and a cheap book.

Lately Published

LAUNCELOT WIDGE.
By CHARLES HOOTON.

Author of "Colin Clink," "Bilberry Thunderland," &c.
Price 25 cents.

**THE STRUGGLES AND ADVENTURES
OF**

CHRISTOPHER TADPOLE.

BY ALBERT SMITH,

Author of "Rejected Addresses," etc., etc.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

With 12 Engravings by Cruikshank.

BRIAN O'LINN;

OR, LUCK IS EVERYTHING.

With numerous illustrations by Cruikshank.

Price 50 Cents.

CHARCOAL SKETCHES.

Second Series—the Contents entirely new.

BY THE LATE

JOSEPH C. NEAL.

EDITED BY MRS. NEAL.

ILLUSTRATED WITH TEN ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD,

DESIGNED BY DARLEY.

Price 50 cents.

CORINNE; OR, ITALY.

BY MADAME DE STAEL,

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

BURGESS, STRINGER & CO.,
222 Broadway, cor. Ann st.

m18 tf

THE GREATEST WORK OF THIS CENTURY!
To be Published in Ten Semi Monthly Numbers, of 100 large octavo pages each.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

One Number to be issued every two weeks.

T. B. PETERSON,

NO. 98 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

HAS commenced to issue in ten regular semi-monthly parts, of 100 large octavo pages each, the first part was issued on Saturday, March 4th, and the others will follow in regular succession, every two weeks, until the work is completed, printed on new type, the finest white paper, &c., and translated from the original work in French, in ten large volumes, by one of our most learned men. Each of the original volumes will be contained in one part of this work.

THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HISTORY OF THE POPES OF ROME,
From the Birth of CHRIST, and ST. PETER, the First Bishop of Rome, to POPE PIUS IX., the present living Pope.

Including the History of Saints, Martyrs, Fathers of the Church, Religious Orders, Cardinals, Inquisitions, Schisms, and the Great Reformers.

BY LOUIS MARIE DE CORMENIN.

To make the work come within the reach of all, as it is the most complete, impartial, interesting, and absorbing history ever issued, and one that should be in the hands of every person in the land, the price for each part will be 25 cents only. It will make when completed two large royal octavo volumes, of 500 pages each. They can be sent by mail, at trifling expense for postage. The cost of the work in France is \$30; and the whole work will be given in this style, word for word, for \$2 50, or five copies for \$10.

Booksellers, News Agents, Canvassers, and all dealers in Cheap Publications, supplied on the lowest terms. Orders respectfully solicited.

An Edition will also be issued, handsomely bound, in two royal octavo volumes.

Embellished with sixteen superbly colored engravings, of Popes, Cardinals, &c., in full costume. Price \$5.

T. B. PETERSON

Has Just Published and for Sale, Stereotype Editions

Of the following works, at the lowest rates:—

THE BELLE OF THE FAMILY, Mrs. Grey's new book, 25 cts.

MADISON'S EXPOSITION of the Awful and Terrifying Ceremonies of the Odd Fellows, 25 cts.

THE DUKE AND THE COUSIN, by Mrs. Grey, 25 cents.

THE MANOEVRING MOTHER, by Mrs. Grey, 25 cts.

A RECORD OF WOMAN'S LIFE, by Mrs. Grey, 25 cts.

LEGENDS OF MEXICO, by George Lippard, 25 cts.

INSUBORDINATION, by T. S. Arthur, 25 cts.

THE ABBEY OF INNISMOYLE, by Grace Kennedy, cloth, 37½ cts.

THE BEAUTIFUL FRENCH GIRL; or, Daughter of Monsieur Fontanbleau.

THE INSNARED; a Story of Woman's Heart, by Lady Harry, 25 cts.

FATHER CLEMENT, paper cover, 25 cts.; full bound, 50 cts.

NEUROPATHY, ELECTRICITY, MAGNETISM, and Galvanism, by Dr. Hollick, 25 cts.

OUTLINES OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY, by Dr. Hollick, illustrated, \$1.

HISTORY OF INQUISITION IN SPAIN, by D. J. A. Llorente, 37½ cts.

LIEBIG'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, paper cover, 25 cts.

ANIMAL CHEMISTRY, paper cover, 25 cts.

PROFESSOR LIEBIG'S COMPLETE WORKS, bound, 62½ cts.

FLIRTATION, by Lady Charlotte Bury, 25 cts.

LOVE IN A COTTAGE, by T. S. Arthur, his last, 25 cts.

ANCIENT EGYPT: her Monuments, Hieroglyphics,

History, and Archaeology, by George R. Gliddon, Esq., paper cover, 25 cts.; full cloth, 50 cts.

SALATHIEL; or, the Wandering Jew, founded at the time of the Downfall of Rome and Destruction of Jerusalem, by Rev. George Croly, 50 cts.

LIFE IN PARIS; or, the Adventures of Alfred De Rosnay in the French Metropolis, by George W. M. Reynolds, author of "Life in London," etc., with 10 large Illustrations, 37½ cts.

A NARRATIVE OF THE INIQUITIES AND BARBARITIES practised at Rome in the Nineteenth Century, by Raffaele Ciocci, formerly a Benedictine and Cistercian Monk, 25 cts.

He has also for sale every Cheap Publication and Magazine issued in this country, and all other Cheap Editions published of any of the Foreign Authors. Any Work, either new or old, or by whom published or advertised, can be obtained by sending to the undersigned, post-paid.

Address, m18 tf

T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut st.

NEW WORK IN PRESS.

THE HELLENICS OF WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR,

Enlarged and completed.

TICKNOR & COMPANY,

OF BOSTON,

Have in press, and will shortly publish, in one volume 16mo. from the recent London edition. m18t

THE CZAR,

HIS COURT AND PEOPLE

By JOHN S. MAXWELL.

1 vol. 12mo.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Contents.

The Mountains and Valleys; the People and Politics of Norway; a Glance at Sweden; Winter in the North; Festivities in the Russian Capital; Magnificence of the Court; the Imperial Family; the Nobles and inferior orders of the Population; Travelling in Russia; Moscow; the Kumbri; Foundling Hospitals; Catherine the Second; the Emperor Alexander; Accession of Nicholas; His Policy; Ukiyos; Administration of Justice; Revision of the Laws; Fasts, Holidays, Superstitions; Priests; Villages; the Church; Serfs; Peasantry; Manufactures; Commerce; Agriculture; Nischeney Novgorod; the Great, Fair; Teas; Furs; Caravans; the Volga; &c., &c.

B. & S. will publish next week.

OWL CREEK LETTERS. By W.—. 1 vol. 12mo.

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR. A new story by T. S. Arthur. 1 vol. 18mo.

BAKER & SCRIBNER,
36 Park-Row, and 145 Nassau st.

STANFORD & SWORDS,

139 BROADWAY,

HAVE RECENTLY PUBLISHED,

I. HAWKSTONE: a Tale of and for England in 184—Edited by the Rev. Dr. Williams, of Schenectady. 2 vols. 12mo. \$1 50.

"This, in our judgment, is a very remarkable and deeply interesting work, and though written for the medium of England, and addressing itself very much to the anomalies of the religious and social condition of England, it has yet deep interest and attraction for readers of thought and observation in our own country."—*Carrier.*

"We have not for years found ourselves so deeply absorbed in any work of fiction. A tale of more profound and sustained interest we have never met. Some of the scenes appear to us not inferior in power to the very best of Walter Scott."—*English Review.*

"In vigor of thought, in knowledge of the depths of the heart, in sound and healthy morals, it is beyond comparison with any of the productions of authors of the modern school of fiction."—*Church Times.*

2. MARK WILTON; the Merchant's Clerk. By the Rev. Charles B. Tayler, author of "Lady Mary;" "Margaret," etc. 12mo. 75 cts.

"We venture to say that few readers will close the volume, without feeling that they have been made wiser and better by its perusal."—*Calendar.*

"An excellent book to place in the hands of young men."—*Epis. Recorder.*

"We would that the book were carefully read by all for whom it is especially designed—the clerks in a great city."—*N. Y. Commercial.*

3. A COMMENTARY ON THE PSALMS. By the Rt. Rev. Bishop Horne. 8vo. \$1 75.

4. THE DEVOUT CHURCHMAN'S COMPANION; containing Bishop Wilson's "Sacra Privata," and "Introduction to the Lord's Supper." Edited by the Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, A.M. Royal 32mo., fine paper, 56 cents.

5. A COMMENTARY ON THE ORDINATION OFFICES. By the late Bishop White. 12mo., 75 cents.

6. HAPPINESS OF THE BLESSED. By the Rt. Rev. Richard Mant. 12mo., 75 cents.

7. MERCY TO BABES: Plea for the Christian Baptism of Infants. By the Rev. Wm. Adams. 12mo., 75 cents.

"The book deserves to be read, well deserves it, so far as a cursory examination authorized us to speak, and we hope that it may have a wide circulation, and be thoughtfully and seriously weighed and considered."

8. STEPS TO THE ALTAR. By a Parish Priest. 18mo., 31 cts.

9. MANUAL OF DEVOTIONS FOR CONFIRMATION and First Communion. By the author of "Steps to the Altar," edited by the Rev. M. P. Parks, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, New York. 18mo., 75 cents.

An extensive collection of rare and valuable works in Theology constantly on our shelves, for sale at very reasonable rates. Catalogues may be obtained gratis.

m18 tf

CAMPBELL'S LORD CHANCELLORS.

Now Complete in Seven Volumes.

LEA & BLANCHARD, PHILADELPHIA,

PUBLISH THIS DAY,

Volumes Six and Seven; being the Third and Concluding Series of the

LIVES OF THE LORD CHANCELLORS,

AND

KEEPERS OF THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND.

From the Earliest Times till the Reign of King George Fourth.

BY JOHN LORD CAMPBELL, A.M., F.R.S.E.

This work is now complete in Seven neat crown octavo volumes, extra cloth, forming a handsome edition of one of the most interesting publications of the day.

The First Series is in three volumes, and contains the Chancellors from the Earliest Times to the Revolution of 1688.

The Second Series is in two volumes, containing the Lives of Lord Maynard, Lord Trevor, Lord Somers, Lord Wright, Lord Cowper, Lord Harcourt, Lord Macclesfield, Lord King, Lord Talbot, Lord Hardwicke, Lord Northington, Lord Camden, Lord Yorke, Lord Bathurst, and Lord Thurlow.

The Third Series, in two volumes, is devoted to the Lives of Lords Loughborough, Erskine, and Eldon. Any Series sold separately.

Honestly and fearlessly, with sound judgment and good feeling, has Lord Campbell executed this most arduous part of his extensive undertaking. His work, and particularly this concluding part of it, is an excellent specimen of the judicial faculties exercised in the field of literature. The summing up of evidence upon the case of a long and complicated life, embracing so many interesting details, legal, political, and social—capable of being viewed in so many ways, and raising such a variety of questions—is a no less difficult task than that which the bench has to perform when the advocates upon both sides have sat down, leaving a great case to the adjudication of the court. It is no less praiseworthy in the biographer than in the judge to pronounce an impartial decision:—and we think the public will be of opinion that Lord Campbell has fully entitled himself to this as well as to other commendations.”—*Athenaeum*.

We have now before us the second part of this most interesting biographical work, extending from the Revolution of 1688 to the death of Lord Thurlow, in 1836; containing the lives of two Lord Commissioners of the Great Seal, of one Lord Keeper, and twelve Lord Chancellors. The volumes are rendered doubly attractive by an immense mass of original documents, which have been placed in the hands of the author, and which throw a new light on the history of the country, and the manners of successive generations.”—*Knickerbocker*.

This is a literary undertaking of great magnitude and interest, and it has so far been performed by the learned author, in a manner that entitles him to the credit of great closeness of research, and the power of presenting his narratives to the reader with much skill and gracefulness of composition.

On the whole, we can conscientiously recommend these volumes to the reader, as a work from which he will derive much entertainment and profit. Not to the lawyer alone do they possess an interest, but the student of history, as well as the statesman, may consult their pages for abundant sources of valuable information”—*Pennsylvania Law Journal*.

In taking leave of the Lives of the Lord Chancellors, we are bound in justice to mark the merit of the conception and execution. The author exhibits great industry in inquiring after and selecting his materials; considerable acuteness and judgment in arranging them; sufficient skill and cleverness in presenting them to the reader. The execution is workmanlike and clearly arranged; the passages marked for use have been judiciously chosen; they are well introduced, and may be either read or skipped. If its faults were greater than they are, they could not diminish the happiness of that conception which has embraced the whole series of Chancellors in one work; the judgment which measured the length of the treatises in pretty exact proportion to the reader's interest in the subjects; the skill which has thrown such a mass of matter into such an attractive form, and the untiring vigor which throughout sustains and animates so vast an undertaking.”—*Spectator*, Dec., 1848.

The noble author of the work seems to have enjoyed rare advantages for the prosecution of his labors as a biographer, having access not only to sources of information accessible to all, but through the descendants of many of the characters included, to voluminous manuscript journals, letters, and documents, that shed a light upon the undertaking that could scarcely be derived from the usual sources. For instance, the present Earl of Cowper furnished him with a copy of the Diary of Lord Chancellor Cowper, and a Diary of the Countess of Cowper, his second wife, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess Caroline, and to a correspondence between him and his

father and mother, and both his wives, extending over a period of above fifty years. Similar facilities were afforded in regard to the different Chancellors whose lives are here recorded. The work cannot fail of instructing the jurist and the statesman, while it must prove deeply interesting to the student of England's history and laws, marking, as the noble author has, all the important changes in the administration of justice, whether by legislative enactment or by forensic discussion. Indeed, it may be studied as a history of English jurisprudence from the foundation of the monarchy to our own times.”—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*.

Lord Campbell is a very agreeable writer. His narrative, always rich in facts, is clear and precise; his reflections, never obtruded offensively, are manly and judicious; and he contrives to mingle with his graver details, anecdotes of such piety, and, when it is proper to do so, invigorates his style with such a *terse* liveliness of expression, that, aside from the vast amount of information his volumes convey, it is pleasant employment to read them.”—*North American*.

A work which will take its place in our libraries as one of the most brilliant and valuable contributions to the literature of the present day.”—*Athenaeum*, Dec. 1847.

Lord Campbell has executed his task with fidelity, impartiality, and great good taste, and his volumes will impart pleasure and information to every class of readers.

They are for sale at the book store of Messrs. J. W. Randolph & Co.”—*Richmond Whig*.

We need hardly say that we shall expect with great interest the continuation of this performance; but the present series is of itself more than sufficient to give Lord Campbell a high station among the authors of his age.”—*London Quarterly Review*, Dec. 1845.

The volumes of which we have given this imperfect notice, are a most unexpected addition to his services.—They look like a good beginning towards the systematic cultivation of a long neglected province—the literature of the English law.”—*Edinburgh Review*.

The brilliant success of this work in England is by no means greater than its merits. It is certainly the most interesting contribution to English History made within our recollection; it has the charms and freedom of biography combined with the elaborate and careful comprehensiveness of history.”—*N. Y. Tribune*.

We have been greatly fascinated with the portions we have read. The subject is of itself most attractive and well chosen.”—*Southern and Western Lit. Messenger*.

Lord Campbell has, we think, rendered a very acceptable service, not only to the legal profession, but to the history of the country, by the preparation of this important and elaborate work. It contains a great body of interesting and useful information, both on the progress of our jurisprudence, on that of our judicial system, and also on the state of the constitution, and the various events in our civil annals at different periods of time.”—*Law Review*.

All praise is justly due to Lord Campbell for patient and careful investigation: the whole scope of his subject appears to have been fully considered before any part of it had been commenced—it is in consequence free from all inconsistency: the points of interest are well chosen, the criticisms are judicious.”—*Times*.

LEA & BLANCHARD also publish,

ADDISON ON THE LAW OF CONTRACTS, and on parties to Actions Ex Contractu. One large octavo vol. HILLIARD'S AMERICAN LAW OF REAL ESTATE. Second and much improved edition. Two large octavo volumes.

HILL ON TRUSTEES, edited by Troubat. One octavo volume

EAST'S REPORTS, edited by Wharton. The sixteen volumes in eight.

WHEATON'S ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. 1 large vol. 8vo.

HOLTHOUSE'S LAW DICTIONARY, edited by Pennington. One large royal 12mo. volume.

O'BRIEN'S AMERICAN MILITARY LAW. 1 vol. 8vo.

TAYLOR'S MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE, by Griffith. 1 vol. 8vo.

TAYLOR ON POISONS, by Griffith. 1 large vol. 8vo.

SPENCE'S EQUITABLE JURISDICTION OF THE Court of Chancery. 1 large vol. 8vo.

THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE!!

CAREY & HART, PHILADELPHIA,

Have just published,

THE HISTORICAL AND SECRET MEMOIRS

OF THE

EMPERESS JOSEPHINE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH BY J. M. HOWARD, ESQ.

Complete in 2 vols. post 8vo., 700 pages.

Cloth Extra, \$2 50.

“The study of Josephine's character needs nothing else to make it interesting than its own intrinsic merits. Josephine was a woman worthy of any man—too noble for Napoleon.”—*Saturday Post*.

“It is destined to be extensively read in this country.—Everything relating to the Empress Josephine is full of interest, and the author of these memoirs had access to many new sources of information.”—*N. Y. Tribune*.

“For another reason this book is welcome to us, and will also have the more valuable quality of being widely popular. It is the history—in part the secret history, written by her own hand with rare elegance and force, and at times with surprising pathos,—of the remarkable woman, who, by the greatness of her spirit, was worthy to be the wife of the soaring Napoleon. It combines all the value of authentic history with the absorbing interest of an autobiography or exciting romance. Here is gathered together all the full and wondrous gossip of Josephine's early years; here we find traced with singular minuteness, the precocious development of her reason and passions. This is the thrilling record of her devotions and eventful life, from her voluptuous and petted girlhood in an obscure West Indian island, to her matured and dazzling womanhood. This is the burning recital of her hopes and joys and plans and mysterious fears as the beloved wife of Napoleon, and sharer of a throne which awed a continent; contrasted with the dark tale of her wrongs, suffering, and degradation. Not only this; it ministers to something more than our interest for Josephine merely. It is a fragmentary but yet thrilling narrative—we doubt not, a faithful daguerreotype—of the remarkable period in which she lived; and of many important scenes in which she was a co-actor. It describes succinctly and with great perspicuity, those events which paved the way to, and ushered in the French Revolution. It depicts the overthrow of the social as well as the civil system; and with dramatic force delineates the sufferings, the suspense, and the terror, which pervaded all ranks; but which was concentrated upon those high born women, who were with their husbands incalpitated for political heresies, and condemned to insult, imprisonment, and death. Characteristic of this production, however, is the singular pertinacity and acuteness with which Josephine's story cleaves to Napoleon. She does not lose sight of him for an instant. France, Italy, Egypt, Spain, Europe, are objects of attention, only as bearing and converging upon him. Unlike the heavy-armed historian, who is encumbered by vast and unique theories, she spurns all rule and is utterly regardless of all exact periods and epochs. Napoleon is her star, and she never tires while gazing upon it, and watching its culminating brightness.

Upon these and kindred points, Mlle Le Normand supplies the blanks in Josephine's story. And her faults of style, which are multitudinous, like Boswell's, are rescued from censure, by the copiousness of her revelations. We forgive her disregard of unity and logic; and forget her vagaries and wanderings, her ultra-sentimentality and pathos, as well as her yearnings to celebrate her once famous arts, because of the constant entertainment she affords our curiosity. The touching appeals of her unaffected narrative, to our sympathies, disarm censure.

Incited by the qualities of this good lady, we have unconsciously ‘pursued the hare’ further than we first proposed. We have only to say in conclusion that the book is peculiarly suitable for reading aloud in the domestic circle. It will interest and instruct the young, and at least amuse the old. To all, it will prove an enticing and agreeable companion during these cosy winter evenings.”—*Philadelphia City Item*.

The elegant style in which these volumes are printed reflects very high credit on Messrs. Carey & Hart. We are glad to hail them in such clear, bold type, and with such thick, white paper. The volumes give a vivid picture of the mind of Josephine. A woman of infinite grace and tact, affectionate, steadfast in friendship, generous and forgiving, her strongest as well as her weakest qualities are faithfully reflected here. The book is embellished with fine portraits of Napoleon, Josephine, Murat, and Eugene Beauharnois.”—*Neale's Gazette*.

A work of the deepest interest. Many of the anecdotes are replete with characteristic traits of eminent individuals, while they are deeply imbued with the spirit of the time.”—*Inquirer*.

“They are agreeably and well written; and it would be strange if it were not so, enjoying, as Josephine did, familiar intercourse with the most distinguished men and minds of the age.”—*Baltimore Patriot*.

This very interesting work is on our table. They are embellished with portraits of Murat and Eugene Beauharnois. We call the attention of our readers to these volumes, as to books in which they will not be disappointed.”—*Saturday Evening Post*. m18 if

To Artists, Amateurs, &c.

WILEY & PUTNAM,
PUBLISHERS AND IMPORTERS,
161 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AND 12 PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Offer the following Valuable Works on

**PAINTING, SCULPTURE, DRAWING,
Perspective, Color, Writing, Ornamental Alphabets, &c.**

ACKERMANN.—PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN AND COLOR, with the Matching of Colors, with Diagrams. 4to. cloth, \$2 75. *Lond.*

ACKERMANN'S MISCELLANEOUS DRAWING BOOK, Elementary and Progressive, Examples of the Human Figure, Animals, Landscapes, Boats, &c. In nine Numbers, \$3 37.

ADAMS (ED.)—THE POLYCHROMATIC ORNAMENT OF ITALY. 4to colored plates, \$8.

ALKEN (H.)—STUDIES OF THE HORSE. In six numbers, \$4.

ANCIENT GLASS PAINTINGS.—An Inquiry into the Difference of Style, with Hints on Glass Painting by an Amateur. Vol. I. Text—Vol. II. plates mostly colored. 8vo. \$8. *Oxford.*

ASTLE (T.)—ORIGIN OF PROGRESS OF WRITING, as well Hieroglyphic as Elementary, Illustrated by Engravings taken from Marbles, Manuscripts, and Characters, Ancient and Modern, &c. 4to. sheep, \$10. *Lond.* 1784.

BALLANTINE ON PAINTED GLASS, Showing its Applicability to every Style of Architecture. 8vo. cloth gilt, \$3. *Lond.*

BRADLEY (T.)—PRACTICAL GEOMETRY, LINEAR PERSPECTIVE AND PROJECTION. 8vo. cloth, \$1 25.

BURGON'S (J. W.)—SOME REMARKS ON ART, with reference to the Studies of the University. 8vo. 75 cts.

BURTON.—ON THE KNOWLEDGE NECESSARY TO AMATEURS IN PICTURES. by White. 8vo. \$3 30. *Lond.*

CALLCOTT (MRS.)—ESSAYS toward the History of Painting. 12mo. cloth, \$2.

CENNINO CENNINI—TREATISE ON PAINTING, translated from the Italian by Mrs. Merrifield. 8vo. cloth gilt, \$3 50.

CHILD'S ADVANCED DRAWING-BOOK, for the Use of those who have acquired some proficiency in the Art, containing 24 Sketches from Nature, colored, 6 numbers. \$4 25.

CLEAVER (MISS.)—ACCOUNT OF A NEW PROCESS IN PAINTING, in two parts, bds. 8vo. \$1 75. *Lond.*

COE'S (B.) NEW DRAWING CARDS, 10 Progressive Series at 25 cts. each. *Each Part sold separately.*

COESVELT (W. G.)—COLLECTION OF PICTURES by the Great Masters, with an Introduction by Mrs. Jameson. 4to. half morocco gilt, \$15.

COOPER (T. S.)—SKETCHES FROM NATURE OF Animal and Rustic Groups. Printed with the new Tint Stone, and touched with white. Folio, \$7.

CONTINENTAL DRAWING-BOOK for the Use of Advanced Pupils; being Views in Switzerland, the Alps, and Italian Lakes. 3 parts, folio, \$5 50.

CORNER.—PORTRAITS OF CELEBRATED PAINTERS, on India paper, with Medallions from their best Performances, and authentic Memoirs from established Authorities. 4to. half bound, \$5.

CUNNINGHAM (ALLAN)—LIVES OF THE MOST Eminent British Painters and Sculptors. 5 vols. 18mo. half calf, \$4 50.

DEACON (AUG.)—ELEMENTS OF PERSPECTIVE Drawing. 8vo. cloth, \$1 25. *Lond.*

DUNLOP (WM.)—HISTORY OF THE RISE AND Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States. 2 vols. 8vo. boards, \$4 50.

EASTLAKE (C. L.)—Materials for a History of Oil Painting. 8vo. cloth, \$4 75. *Lond.* 1847.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. Vol. 20, part 1, containing (among other treatises), an article on Sculpture. 4to. boards, \$3.

ENGLEFIELD (SIR H.)—VASES from his Collection, Drawn and Engraved by H. Moses. 8vo. \$3. *Lond.* 1819.

FUSELI'S LIFE AND LECTURES. Edited by John Knowles. 3 vols. 8vo. \$5. *Lond.*

GARVARD—GALERIES HISTORIQUES DE VERSAILLES. 8vo. engravings, cloth, \$2.

GOETHE'S THEORY OF COLORS. By Eastlake. 8vo. cloth, \$2 75.

GRUNDY (W. M.)—SKETCH-BOOK OF SHIPPING and Craft. Oblong 12mo. \$2 27.

HAND-BOOK OF PRACTICAL PERSPECTIVE. 18mo. cloth, 50cts.

—OF PICTURE CLEANING. 12mo. 75 cts. *Lond.*

—OF TASTE; or, how to observe Works of Art, especially Cartoons, Pictures, and Statues. 3d edition, 12mo. 87cts. *Lond.*

HAND-BOOK OF YOUNG ARTISTS AND AMATEURS in Oil-Painting; with a new Explanatory and Critical Vocabulary, by an American Artist. 12mo. cloth, \$1 25; gilt top, \$1 50; fancy gilt, \$1 75.

HARDING'S ADVANCED DRAWING-BOOK: a Series of Finished Sketches, printed in Tints, \$4.

HAY (D. R.)—NOMENCLATURE OF COLORS, Hues, Tints, and Shades, applicable to the Arts and Natural Sciences, and to Manufactures. 12mo. cloth, \$3 50.

—PRINCIPLES OF BEAUTY IN COLORING Systematized. 14 colored Examples. 8vo. cloth, \$6 50.

—THE NATURAL PRINCIPLES OF ANALOGY of the Harmony of Form. 4to. engravings, cloth, \$4 37.

—FIRST PRINCIPLES OF SYMMETRICAL Beauty. Post 8vo. cloth, \$1 75.

HAYDON (B. R.)—LECTURES on Painting and Design. 2 vols. 8vo. cloth, \$6 75.

HAYDON & HAZLITT.—PAINTING AND THE Fine Arts. (From the seventh edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.) 12mo. cloth, \$1 37.

HAZLITT (WM.)—CRITICAL MS. ON ART; and Sketches of the Picture Galleries of England. 2 vols. 12mo., \$2 50.

HEAD'S (SIR E.) HAND BOOK of the History of the Spanish and French Schools of Painting. 16mo. cloth, \$3 25.

HEADS AFTER VARIOUS ARTISTS. On stone by E. Morton, in 3 parts, containing 12 plates, \$1 25.

HENDRIE (R.)—ON PICTORIAL COLOR AND Effect. 12mo. \$1 37.

HOWARD (FRANK.)—IMITATIVE ART. The Pictorial appearances of Objects, as governed by Aerial and Linear Perspective. 12mo. cloth, \$2 37. *Lond.*

HOWARD (F.)—SCIENCE OF DRAWING. 3 vols. 16mo. \$3 50.

JOPLING (J.)—PRACTICE OF ISOMETRICAL PERSPECTIVE. New edition, 8vo. bds. \$1 50. *Lond.*

KUGLER (DR. F.)—HAND-BOOK of the History of Painting, from the age of Constantine the Great to the present time. Edited by C. L. Eastlake. Part 1, the Italian Schools. 12mo. cloth, \$3 25.

KUGLER'S HAND-BOOK OF PAINTING. German, Flemish, and Dutch Schools of Painting. With Notes by Head, \$3. *Lond.* 1846.

KNIGHT'S ORNAMENTAL ALPHABETS. Oblong 8vo. 75 cents. *Lond.*

LUCAS (R. C.)—REMARKS ON THE PARTHENON. 8vo. cloth, with plates, \$3 25. *Lond.*

MERRIFIELD (MRS.)—THE ART OF FRESCO PAINTING. 8vo. cloth, \$2 37. *Lond.*

MEYER (H. L.)—ORIGINAL STUDIES of British and Foreign Birds. In 4 numbers, each containing 2 plain and 2 colored designs, \$2 50.

MODERN PAINTERS. BY A GRADUATE OF OXFORD. 1st American from the 3d London edition, 12mo. cloth, \$1 25; gilt top, \$1 50; fancy gilt, \$1 75.

MOLINARI'S SCRAP BOOK; or Pencillings by the Way. A Collection of Amusing Sketches. Oblong 8vo. \$2.

MONTABERT—TRAITE COMPLET DE LA PEINTURE. 9 vols. 8vo. and Atlas of Engravings, 4to. \$30.

ORAM ON THE ART OF COLORING IN LANDSCAPE PAINTING. 4to. cloth, \$2. *Lond.*

PAINTING, ITS RISE AND PROGRESS, from the earliest ages to the present time. 12mo. cloth.

PHILLIPS (G. F.)—Principles of Effect and Color. Oblong 8vo. \$3.

Painting in Water Colors as connected with the study of Landscape, with hints on Perspective, on Pencilling, &c., &c. Oblong 8vo. colored Plates, \$6.

PHILLIPS (THOMAS.)—LECTURES ON THE HISTORY and Principles of Painting. 8vo. cloth, \$2 50.

PORTAL (BARON DE).—ESSAY ON SYMBOLIC COLOURS, in Antiquity—The Middle Ages—and Modern Times. Notes by W. S. Iaman. Colored engravings, 4to. cloth, \$3 37.

PILKINGTON (M.)—GENERAL DICTIONARY OF Painters by Cunningham. 8vo. cloth, \$5.

PRESTON (T.)—BOY'S OWN DRAWING-BOOK, 1st Series—Animals, 75 cents.

PROUT'S (SAMUEL) HINTS ON SIGHT AND SHADOW Composition, &c. as applicable to Landscape Paintings, many examples Folio, cloth, \$12.

PROUT'S (S.) ELEMENTARY DRAWING-BOOK of Landscape and Buildings. Oblong 12mo. \$2 50.

PYKE (JOHN).—PATRONAGE OF BRITISH ART. 8vo. cloth, \$4 25. *Lond.*

REYNOLDS (SIR JOSHUA).—DISCOURSES ON THE Fine Arts. Notes and Plates by Burnet. 4to. cloth. \$17. *Lond.*

—People's Edition. 8vo. paper, 31 cents.

SAVAGE'S (WM.) PRACTICAL HINTS ON DECORATIVE Painting, with illustrations engraved on Wood and printed in colors. *A fine copy, large paper, folio, \$15.* *Lond.* 1822.

SHAW'S ALPHABETS, NUMERALS, AND DEVICES of the Middle Ages, many richly colored engravings. Royal 8vo. cloth, \$14. *Lond.*

SMITH (SAMUEL).—LINEAR DRAWING BOOK. Oblong 12mo. 75 cents.

SOPWORTH ON ISOMETRICAL DRAWING. 2d Edition. 35 Engravings, 8vo. cloth. \$3 50.

TAYLOR.—MANUAL OF FRESCO AND ENCAUSTIC Painting—with historical memoir. 12mo. cloth, \$2 50.

—Fine Arts in Great Britain and Ireland, their Origin, Progress, and Present Condition. 12mo. cloth, \$3.

WAAGEN'S LIFE AND GENIUS OF RUBENS, edited by Mrs. Jameson. Square 12mo. \$1 75.

WEALE.—OLD ORNAMENTAL ALPHABETS AND Architecture. Folio half morocco, cloth sides, \$7 50.

WHITTOCK.—THE DECORATIVE PAINTER'S AND Grazier's Guide; containing the most approved methods of imitating Oak, Mahogany, Maple, Rose, Cedar, Coral, and other kinds of fancy work. 3d edition, 4to cloth, colored illustrations, \$16.

WILSON (HARRY).—USE OF A BOX OF COLORS in a Practical demonstration on Composition, Light, and Shade, and Color, plain and colored examples. Royal 8vo. \$7 50.

WILMER'S MANUAL OF WRITING AND PRINTING Characters, Ancient and Modern. 43 Engravings, 4to. cloth, \$3 25.

NEW WORKS

Relating to

THE FINE ARTS,

For which orders are received by Messrs. W. & P.

HISTORY OF ART, by its Monuments, from its decline in the 4th Century to its Restoration in the 16th. From the French of Seroux d'Agincourt in 333 Subjects, on 328 plates. 3 vols. folio, £5 5s.

EASTLAKE'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LITERATURE. 8vo.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF THE ARTS OF THE MIDDLE Ages, by the Monk Theophilus, translated with Notes by R. Hendrie.

LINDSAY'S SKETCHES OF THE HISTORY OF Christian Art.

* * Orders for Books, old and new, are forwarded by every steamer, and, if desired and the books are to be readily procured, they will be received by return steamer.

SELECTIONS FROM D. APPLETON & CO.'S STOCK. POETICAL WORKS.

Aldine Edition of British Poets.

ELEGANTLY PRINTED AND UNIFORM
IN STYLE.

Fifty-three Volumes, 16mo. neat calf, \$90; or half morocco,
\$80. Each author sold separately. In cloth,
\$1 50; calf, \$2; morocco, \$2 50 per vol.

Akenside,	1 vol.	Milton,	3 vols.
Beattie,	1 vol.	Parnell,	1 vol.
Burns,	3 vols.	Prior,	2 vols.
Butler,	2 vols.	Pope,	3 vols.
Chaucer,	5 vols.	Shakespeare,	1 vol.
Churchill,	3 vols.	Spenser,	5 vols.
Collins,	1 vol.	Surrey and Wyatt,	1 vol.
Cowper,	3 vols.	Swift,	3 vols.
Dryden,	5 vols.	Thomson,	2 vols.
Falconer,	1 vol.	Young,	2 vols.
Goldsmith,	1 vol.	White (H. Kirk),	1 vol.
Gray,	1 vol.		

ATHERSTONE (EDWIN).—The Fall of Nineveh. 2 vols. 12mo. \$3 50. *Lond.*

BYRON (LORD).—Complete Poetical Works. 1 vol. 8vo. \$4 50. *Murray's Edit. Lond.*
— 17 vols. 16mo. *Lond.*
— 10 vols. 24mo. \$3 75. *Lond.*

— Poetical Works, Collected and Arranged with Illustrative Notes, by Sir Walter Scott, and Illustrated in beautiful style with elegant Steel Engravings. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, \$4; morocco, \$6 50. *New York. Phila.*
— 1 vol. 16mo. \$1 75. *Lond.*

BOOK (THE) OF BRITISH BALLADS. Edited by S. C. Hall. Beautifully Illustrated. 1 vol. large 8vo. morocco, \$10. *Lond.*

BURNS (ROBERT).—Complete Works; Illustrated with 32 fine Steel Plates, with Life, Notes, &c. By Allan Cunningham. 1 large 8vo. vol. morocco elegant, \$8. *Lond.*

— The Works, with an Account of his Life, and a Criticism on his Writings. By James Currie, M.D., F.R.S. 8th edition, 5 vols. 8vo. \$7 50. *Lond.*

— Poetical Works. 3 vols. 12mo. mor. \$7 50. *Lond.*

— Poetical Works. Edited by the Ettrick Shepherd. 3 vols. 12mo. \$4.

— Poetical Works; with Explanatory and Glossarial Notes, Illustrated with Steel Engravings. 1 vol. 16mo. cloth, \$1 25; morocco, \$2 50. *New York.*

BARNES (WILLIAM).—Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect, with a Dissertation and Glossary. 1 vol. 12mo. \$2 75. *Lond.*

BOOK OF HIGHLAND MINSTRELSY. By Mrs. D. Ogilvy. With numerous Illustrations. 4to. mor. \$8. *Lond.*

BERANGER.—Œuvres complètes nouvelle édition, illustré par J. J. Grandville. 3 vols. 8vo. half morocco, \$8 50. *Paris.*

— One Hundred Songs, with Translations by William Young. 1 vol. 18mo. \$7 1/2 cts. *Lond.*

BROWNE (WILLIAM).—Britannia's Pastors, &c. 1 vol. 24mo. half morocco, \$1. *Lond.*

BLOOMFIELD (ROBERT).—Poems; with 13 Illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo. \$1 87. *Lond.*

BOURNE (VINCENT).—Poetical Works; Latin and English. A new Edition, with several Translations, and two Letters. 1 vol. 18mo. 75 cts. *Lond.*

BRYANT (W. C.).—Poetical Works; Illustrated with Steel Engravings. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, \$5; morocco, \$7. *Philad.*

BAILLIE (JOANNA).—Fugitive Verses. 1 vol. 16mo. \$1 75. *Lond.*

CRABBE (REV. GEORGE).—Life and Poetical Works, edited by his Son, complete in 1 vol. 8vo. Portrait and Vignette. Morocco, \$8; calf, \$7; cloth, \$5. *Lond.*

— Poetical Works, with Illustrations. 1 vol. 12mo. *Lond.*

COOPWER (WILLIAM).—Complete Poetical Works, edited by Rev. H. F. Cary, A.M. With a Biographical Notice of the Author. 1 vol. 8vo. morocco, \$6; calf, \$5; cloth, \$3. *Lond.*

— edited by Dale. 2 vols. post 8vo. Illustrated. morocco, \$11. *Lond.*

— Works, with Life and Letters, edited by Grimshawe. 8 vols. 12mo. Morocco, \$16; calf, \$14; cloth, \$7. *Lond.*

— 1 vol. 16mo. Illustrated. Morocco, \$3; cloth, \$1 50. *New York.*

CHAUCER (GEOFFREY).—The Poetical Works, with Notes, Glossary, &c. By Thomas Tyrwhitt. 1 vol. 16mo. \$7; calf, \$5; cloth, \$4. *Lond.*

— The Poetical Works, with Life by Sir Harris Nicolas. 6 vols. 12mo. Morocco, \$14; cloth, \$9. *Lond.*

COSTELLO (LOUISA STUART).—Specimens of the Early Poetry of France, from the Time of the Troubadours and Trouveres, to the Reign of Henri Quatre. 1 vol. 12mo. half morocco, \$2 75. *Lond.*

CAMPBELL (CALDER).—Miscellaneous Poems. 1 vol. 12mo. \$1. *Lond.*

DYCE (REV. A.).—Specimens of British Poetesses Selected and Chronologically Arranged. 1 vol. 12mo. half morocco, \$2 75. *Lond.*

DRURY (ANNA HARRIET).—Annesley, and other Poems. 1 vol. 12mo. \$1 37. *Lond.*

GEMS OF SACRED POETRY, containing Selections from the best Poets. 2 vols. 16mo. \$2 25. *Lond.*

GRISWOLD.—Poets and Poetry of America. Edited by R. W. Griswold, and illustrated with steel plates. 1 vol. 8vo. \$3. *Philad.*

— Poets and Poetry of England. Edited by R. W. Griswold. 1 vol. 8vo. \$3 50. *Philad.*

GRAY (THOMAS).—Complete Poetical Works, English and Latin; with a Life of the Author, by Rev. John Mitford, M.A. Beautifully Illustrated with steel and wood engravings. 1 vol. 8vo. Turkey morocco, \$6 50. *Lond.*

— The Elegy, illustrated by the Etching Club. A very choice volume, bound by Hayday, \$10. *Lond.*

GRAY (CHARLES).—Songs and Lyrics. 1 vol. 12mo. \$1 75. *Edinb.*

GOLDSMITH (OLIVER).—Poetical Works. Beautifully illustrated by the Etching Club. 1 vol. square 8vo. Turkey morocco, \$8. *Edinb.*

HALLECK (FITZ-GREENE).—Complete Poetical Works, beautifully illustrated, with numerous steel engravings, and Portrait of the Author. 1 vol. 8vo. morocco, \$6; cloth gilt, \$4; cloth plain, \$3 50. *New York.*

HEMANS (MRS. FELICIA).—Complete Poetical Works, edited by her Sister. Illustrated with steel engravings. 2 vols. 18mo. morocco, \$5; cloth, \$2 50. *New York.*

— Songs of the Affections. 1 vol. 12mo. 38 cents. *New York.*

HERRICK (ROBERT).—Hesperides; or, Works both Human and Divine, edited by H. G. Clarke. 2 vols. 24mo. half morocco, \$1 50. *Lond.*

KING (RICHARD JOHN).—Selections from the Early Ballad Poetry of England and Scotland. 1 vol. 12mo. \$1 75. *Lond.*

KEBLE. The Christian Year. Thoughts in Verse for the Sundays and Holydays throughout the Year. 1 vol. 12mo. \$1 75. *Lond.*

— 1 vol. 75 cents. *Philadelphia.*

LYRA APOSTOLICA. First American, from the fifth London edition. 1 vol. 18mo. 50 cents. *New York.*

LONGFELLOW (H. W.).—Poetical Works. Illustrated by eleven superb steel engravings, from designs by Huntington. 1 vol. 8vo. morocco, \$7; cloth gilt edges, \$5. *Philadelphia.*

— Complete Poetical Works, with Life by Montgomery. Illustrated. 2 vols. post 8vo. morocco, \$10. *Lond.*

— 3 vols. 12mo. morocco, \$7 50. *Lond.*

— 2 vols. 8vo. large type \$3. *Boston.*

— 1 vol. 16mo. Illustrated, \$1 25; morocco, \$2 50. *Philadelphia.*

— Paradise Lost, with Martin's Splendid Illustrations. 1 vol. large 8vo, morocco elegant, \$16. *Lond.*

MOORE (THOMAS).—Poetical Works. With portrait, &c. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, \$5 50; mor. \$8. *Lond.*

— Illustrated with several beautiful engravings. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, \$4; gilt, 5; mor. \$7. *New York.*

— Lalla Rookh. Illustrated with fine engravings, 1 vol. 8vo. Turkey mor. \$10. *Lond.*

MULLEN (SAMUEL).—The Pilgrims of Beauty; The Cottager's Sabbath, and other Poems, now first collected, with twenty-three vignettes. 1 vol. 8vo. \$3. *Lond.*

MACAULAY (THOMAS BABINGTON).—Lays of Ancient Rome. With illustrations, original and from the antique. 1 vol. 8vo. calf extra, \$12. *Lond.*

— 1 vol. 12mo. 50 cents. *Philadelphia.*

MERIVALE (JOHN H.).—Poems Original and Translated. Now first collected. 2 vols. 12mo. \$3 50. *Lond.*

MILMAN (Rev. H. H.).—Poetical Works. 3 vols. 12mo. mor. \$7 50. *Lond.*

MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES. Illustrated by D. MacIlise, R.A. One large 8vo. with 160 illustrations, mor. elegant, \$20; boards \$16. *Lond.*

NORTON (Hon. MRS.).—The Dream and other Poems, with a portrait of the author. 1 vol. 18mo. cloth, \$1 25; mor. \$2 50. *New York.*

O'NEILL (JOHN).—The Drunkard, a Poem, with illustrations by George Cruikshank. 1 vol. 16mo. 75 cents. *Lond.*

POPE (ALEXANDER).—Complete Poetical Works. Edited by the Rev. H. F. Cary, A.M. 1 vol. 8vo. mor. \$6, calf \$5, cloth \$3. *Lond.*

— Works with Notes and illustrations by himself and others, to which is added a new Life of the Author, and occasional remarks by William Roscoe, Esq. New edition, 8 vols. 8vo. \$20; calf, \$25. *Lond.*

— Poetical Works, with Notes by Dr. Warburton and illustrations on Steel by eminent Artists, from

designs by Weigatt, Heath, and others. 1 vol. 16mo. \$1 50. *New York.*

POEMS AND PICTURES: a Collection of Songs, Ballads, and other Poems; Illustrated by the best Artists. 1 vol. square 8vo, morocco extra, \$12. *Lond.*

PERCY (THOMAS).—Reliques of Ancient English Poetry: consisting of old Heroic Ballads, Songs, and other Pieces of our earlier Poets. New edition, 3 vols. 18mo. cloth, \$4 50; half morocco, \$6; morocco, \$9. *Lond.*

— 1 vol. 8vo. \$2 75. *Lond.*

PICTORIAL BOOK OF BALLADS, Traditional and Romantic, with introductory Notices, Glossary, and Notes. Edited by J. S. Moore, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo., \$5 00. *Lond.*

POETS' PLEASAUNCE (THE); or, Garden of all Sorts of Pleasant Flowers which our Pleasant Poets have, in Past Time, for Pastime planted. By Eden Warwick. Square crown 8vo, 29 ornamental borders, composed of Flowers and Insects engraved on wood, elegantly bound in morocco, by Hayday, boards, \$9. *New York.*

PATMORE (COVENTRY).—Poems on various subjects. 1 vol. 12mo. \$1. *Lond.*

PERRING (MRS.).—Domestic Hours and other Poems. 1 vol. 8vo. \$3 50. *Lond.*

ROSE GARDEN (THE) OF PERSIA: Poems translated from the Persian by Louisa Costello. Beautifully illuminated. 8vo. mor. \$6. *New York.*

ROBERTS (MRS. MARTYN).—The Spiritual Creation or Soul's New Birth: a Poem in Seven Books. 1 vol. 16mo. \$1 37. *New York.*

SPENSER (EDMUND).—The Poetical Works, with Observations on his Life and Writings. 1 vol. 8vo. mor. \$7 50; or, calf, \$6. *Lond.*

— Poetical Works, 5 vols. 12mo. \$5. *Boston.*

SOUTHHEY (ROBERT).—Complete Poetical Works, illustrated with superior steel engravings, and a fine portrait. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, \$3 50; cloth gilt, \$4 50; morocco, \$6 50. *New York.*

— Robin Hood, Fragments, and other Poems. 1 vol. 12mo. \$2 50. *Lond.*

SCOTT (SIR WALTER).—Complete Poetical Works, with his Notes, and various readings. Edited by J. G. Lockhart. Illustrated with 28 fine steel engravings. 1 large 8vo. vol. mor. elegant, \$8; cloth, \$4 50; without plate, \$2 75. *Lond.*

— Poetical Works, illustrated, 1 vol. 16mo. cloth, \$1 25; silk, \$2; mor. \$2 50. *New York.*

— Poetical Works, 6 vols. 12mo. half calf, illustrated, \$7 50. *New York.*

SHELLEY (PERCY BYSSHE).—Poetical Works. Edited by Mrs. Shelley. 1 vol. 8vo. morocco, \$5 50; calf, \$4 50. *Lond.*

— Poetical Works, 3 vols. 12mo., morocco, \$7; calf, \$6 50; cloth. \$3 75. *Lond.*

— Poetical Works, illustrated with many fine engravings. 1 vol. 16mo. \$1 50. *Lond.*

SPECIMENS OF THE POETS AND POETRY OF Greece and Rome, by different translators. Illustrated with steel engravings. Edited by W. Peters, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo. morocco, \$4 50; cloth, \$3. *Philad.*

SOTHEBY (WILLIAM).—Oberon; a Poem from the German of Wieland. 2 vols. in one, 12mo., morocco, \$3. *Lond.*

— 1 vol. 24mo. \$1. *Lond.*

SONGS OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. 2 vols. 12mo., \$2 50. *Lond.*

THOMSON (JAMES).—Poetical Works. 2 vols. 12mo. \$3; morocco, \$5. *Lond.*

— Seasons, exquisitely illustrated by the London Etching Club. 1 vol. 8vo. morocco extra, \$7; rich blue cloth, \$5. *New York.*

— 1 vol. 32mo. 38 cents. *New York.*

TASSO (TORQUATO).—The Jerusalem Delivered, translated into Spenserian Verse, with a Life of the Author by J. H. Wiffen. Illustrated with six fine Steel engravings. 1 vol. 16mo. morocco, \$3; silk, \$2 25; cloth, \$1 50. *New York.*

TENNYSON (ALFRED).—Poems. 2 vols. 12mo. \$1 50. *Lond.*

— The Princess: a Medley. 1 vol. 12mo. \$1 37. *Lond.*

THOUGHTS IN PAST YEARS. By the Author of the Cathedral. 1 vol. 12mo. \$1. *New York.*

WORDSWORTH (WILLIAM).—Complete Poetical Works, very handsomely printed. 1 vol. 8vo. morocco, \$8 50; calf extra, \$8. *Lond.*

— 7 vols. 12mo. morocco, \$17; calf, \$15. *Philad.*

WILLIS (N. P.).—Poetical Works, embellished with splendid Engravings by Leutze. 1 vol. 8vo. morocco, \$7; cloth, gilt leaves, \$5. *Philad.*

WELBY (MRS.).—Poems by Amelia. 1 vol. 12mo. \$2 50; cloth, \$1 25. *New York.*

— Six editions of these popular Poems have been sold. *Lond.*

HOOD (THOMAS).—Poems of Wit and Humor. 1 vol. 12mo. \$1 75. *Lond.*

WILLIAMS (REV. ISAAC).—The Baptistry; Or the Way of Eternal Life. Illustrated. 1 vol. 8vo. \$1. *Lond.*

— The Way of Eternal Life. Illustrated. One vol. 8vo. extra, \$2 75. *Lond.*

— The Cathedral; Or the Catholic and Apostolic Church. 1 vol. 12mo. Illustrated, \$3. *Lond.*